Conkle is a low-browed, brutal-looking d has upon more than one occasion stody. The Coroner has been notified, dered that the body of the unfortunate disinterred for post-mortem exam- Conkle is held to await the result of t.

man lady of this city bought a lot of and sugar at a tea-store, and, on m- where it was to be sent, she said she to send it to Germany. She has ng there, and sends some of those them occasionally, buying them here hey are so much cheaper than in the l. Coffee which is bought here for 25 pound there costs 50 cents, and the pping it does not amount to much.— *his Sentinel.*

DEATHS.

On Sunday, August 3, at No. 79 Canalport lliam Shine, Jr. om his late residence on Tuesday, at 11 a. m., , to Calvary.

—Aug. 3, of consumption, Ellen A. M., l. Covert, in the 44th year of her age. om her late residence, No. 3 Johnson place, p. m. to-day. York and Detroit papers please copy.

N—Aug. 1, of cholera infantum, Estelle t twin daughter of M. L. and M. A. Brennan, ths and 6 days.

N—Aug. 3, of cholera infantum, Eleanor at twin daughter of M. L. and M. A. Bren- months and 8 days. Sunday, Aug. 3, from residence of parents, street.

AUCTION SALES.

ELISON & FOSTER.

116 Aberdeen-st.

GENTEEL

usehold Furniture

T AUCTION,

day Morning, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock,

of Parlor Furniture, Marble-Top Chamber ng-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and ts, Lace Curtains, Beds and Bedding, Crock- are, &c., &c. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HO! FOR

ASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

THE MOST

ractive Auction Sale

OF THE SEASON.

2 ELEGANT

SIDENCE LOTS,

Washington Heights,

ay Afternoon, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND.

TY-ONE LOTS, 25 feet front by 160 , situated on Charles and Maple-sts., h & Reed's Addition to the village of gton Heights, in the immediate vi- f the Depot. The streets are 80 feet raded and graveled, with sewers all) TWENTY-ONE large and elegant) feet front by 200 feet deep, splendid Property, all handsomely fenced, s on Centre-av. and Howard-st., in & Dobbins' Addition.

s by far the choicest and most elegant y that has been offered at Public Sale elightful and rapidly-improving sub- own. It is unnecessary to speak of y advantages and attractions pos- y this wonderful suburb, as they are ntly well known to the citizens of

E TRAIN will leave the Rock Is- pot, on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m., , Aug. 8, stopping at Twenty-sec- irty-first, Thirty-ninth, and Forty- sts. and Rock Island Car Shops, re- after the sale. MAMMOTH TENT will be erected round for the accommodation of all.

LE TO PROPERTY PERFECT.

d Abstracts of Title furnished. S OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance 1, 3 years, with 6 per cent interest. A of 10 per cent required at time of or plats and information apply to LISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

VALUABLE

INESS PROPERTY,

tage Grove & Egan-avs.,

AT AUCTION,

Afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock,

on the Premises.

ub-Lots No. 1 and 2, of Lot 43, Ellis East Addi- No. 1, 50x170 feet, with house and barn; Lot No. 1 to alley. These lots are situated on Cottage 132 feet north of Egan-av., fronting east, and uable for business or speculative purposes. OF SALE—$500 deposit at time of sale, $1,000 of deed, $2,000 Oct. 1, balance in 1, 2 and 3 6 per cent interest. Title perfect. An abstract ll be furnished for each lot. Sale absolute. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Y GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

T AUCTION,

TS, NOTIONS

ine stock of PLATED WARE, sold for whom cern. lock, 30 Rolls Wool Carpet. SDAY, Aug. 5, at 9½ o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

OF

ots & Shoes

Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

ld and a good line of seasonable goods offered. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

EGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE

OF

sehold Furniture

AT AUCTION.

Library, Chamber, and Kitchen e; Wardrobes, Desks, Show Cases; and Harnesses. Saturday, Aug. 9, at 9 o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

ROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK,

15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

Buggies,

On TUESDAY, August 5, at 10 o'clock.

Dry Goods, &c.,

On THURSDAY, August 7, at 9½ o'clock.

Household Furniture, &c.,

ATURDAY, August 9, at 9½ o'clock.

ONSTABLE SALE.

of an order of sale in attachment, and by parties, I shall proceed to sell at public

6th Day of August, 1873,

Division-st., near Market, the follow- property, to wit: 1 two-story frame house, 1 bake-oven, 1 barn, 1 show-case, ... bins, 2 stoves and pipes, 1 lounge, 1 table, etc.

LEWIS BARTELS, Constable and Auctioneer.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1873. NUMBER 350.

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Circulars may be obtained of Theron Pardee, Esq., E. L. Brown, Esq., Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., Hon. E. A. Storrs, and P. T. Sherlock, patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of Col. Theo. Hyatt, P. M. A. Col. HYATT will be at the new Sherman House, Chicago, on Tuesday, August 5, at 10 a. m., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy, or others on official business.

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Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer

Attracts Flies to their Immediate Destruction.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between M. LaMonte and W. J. Fuller, under the firm name of Fuller Brothers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm will be settled by M. LaMonte, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and will assume the liabilities of the old firm and continue the business at the old stand. M. LAMONTE. W. J. FULLER.

Dated Aug. 4, 1873.

REMOVALS.

HIBERNIAN

Banking Association

WILL REMOVE

On Wednesday Morning Next,

REOCCUPYING

Their Old Office,

SOUTHWEST CORNER

Lake and Clark-sts.

J. V. CLARKE, Prest.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cash.

AUG. 2, 1873.

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The most perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

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DIG.

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MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall in Masonic Temple, for business and work. All members are notified to be present. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Attention, Sir Knights. Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening, at Hall 124 Twenty-second-st., for business. By order of the E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular communication of National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. and A. M., this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Every member is hereby notified to be present punctually. By order of the W. M. A. B. STILES, Sec.

Tancred Lodge, No. 12, K. of P.

Every ex-member, and candidate for degrees, of Tancred Lodge, is earnestly requested to be present at our Castle Hall, northwest corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts. this (Tuesday) evening. Committee on consolidation will be present to supply necessary vouchers. WM. H. RICHARDSON

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Meeting in Cincinnati to Ratify the Nominations and Platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

Addresses by Judge Collins, Mr. Hassaurek, the Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and Others.

Letters from Ex-Secretary Cox and Judge Stallo.

Convention of the Farmers of Bureau County, Ill.

Their Grievances Can Be Settled Only by a New and Independent Party.

Platform Adopted by the Lee County, Ia., Grangers.

The New Party Movement in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 4.—The Third Party ratification meeting at Wood's Theatre to-night was a large and spirited affair. The theatre was crowded to excess, and the tide of feeling in favor of political reform advocated in the speeches ran strong. The speakers were Judge W. M. Ramsey, who presided; Judge Collins, candidate for Governor; A. Sanders Piatt, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; ex-Senator George E. Pugh, the Hon. Frederick Hassaurek, the Hon. T. E. Cunningham, author of the Allen County departure, Mr. Isaac M. Jordan, and the two labor-reform agitators, E. M. Davis and William Haller.

Letters were read from ex-Gov. Cox and Judge Stallo expressing their sympathy with the platform of the new party. The speeches that were most applauded were those of Pugh and Hassaurek. Mr. Pugh gave his assailants in the Bourbon ranks a severe handling, treating their criticisms with scorn, and hurling back his defiance at those who will neither learn nor forget anything. The labor-reformers were expected to express discontent with portions of the platform adopted at Columbus on the 30th, but, on the contrary, their remarks were entirely in harmony with the principles laid down therein. The general tone of the speeches was not prophetic of victory in this campaign, but expressed satisfaction with a movement looking to the dismemberment of all political parties that have proved themselves unworthy of further confidence and respect. A resolution was passed by the meeting naming the new organization the Party of the People.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—The attendance at the ratification meeting of the Liberal Democratic party to-night filled Wood's Theatre. Judge Collins, candidate for Governor, and Gen. Piatt, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, were present.

The following is the full text of the letters from ex-Secretary Cox and Judge Stallo, both of whom had been invited to be at the meeting. Secretary Cox's letter was addressed to the Chairman of the Liberal Executive Committee. That of Judge Stallo was addressed to Judge Collins:

MR. COX'S LETTER.

MY DEAR SIR: Absence from the city will prevent my accepting the invitation to be present at the Monday evening meeting, but I take pleasure in expressing my gratification at the results of the Convention of the 30th of July. I had feared that we should have only a repetition of the efforts at coalition, aiming at momentary success, and based upon no real principle. The Convention agreeably disappointed me by its determination to make a completely independent organization upon a platform which unmistakably expresses principles which Civil Service Reformers have been advocating during several years past. The country needs a party organization representing political tendencies and convictions. I have referred to this because it is notorious that neither of the old parties has any real unity of creed or purpose. Now that the war issues are settled the new organization of parties must cut across old party lines, North and South, or it will have no nationality. Your platform represents one scale of the issues in finance and administration, upon which, as I confidently believe, the new division must be made. It represents it honestly and frankly, and has only to be firm in maintaining the position to draw all those political ideas are similar. Those who hold other sides of these questions will also be forced together sooner or later, and two new parties will thus be formed which will represent the real issues and differences of opinion upon questions of present practical importance. I sincerely hope there will be no looking back and no compromise of principle for the sake of temporary advantages. The past should warn us to make haste slowly and enlist no one who has not the courage and patience to aim at success only by the rough consistency. The nominations made at Columbus are worthy ones, to refer only to that which heads the ticket. Even his political opponents will admit that Judge Collins is a man whose character would adorn the Governorship, and whose personal integrity is beyond criticism. If this high standard be maintained in social as well as general nominations, the future of the organization will be safe. There is not a State in the Union where there are not hosts of sympathizers with our purpose, who will act in like manner when they see the example of determined action, free from bargains or conditions, committed to uncompromising and permanent promulgation of sound political doctrine, and pledged to true reform. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) J. D. COX.

LETTER FROM JUDGE STALLO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2, 1873

MY DEAR JUDGE: I cannot attend your ratification meeting on Monday, but I can say in few words that you have my best wishes for the success of your effort to release our voters from servitude of parties which are intent upon prolonging their existence beyond the purpose of their formation, and to afford an opportunity for effectual co-operation in an attempt to solve the actual problem of the times. Your platform is admirable, as far as it goes. Its propositions are, in my judgment, not only sound, but applicable to the needs of the hour. I miss a resolution in favor of a steady return to a currency whose value cannot be expanded or contracted at will, either by Treasury officers or by the bankers and brokers. If this omission is significant of a desire to conciliate men who believe that the Government is, in one form at least, competent to manufacture values, it is worse than a blunder. The conditions of your success are earnestness, courage, steadfastness of purpose, and determination not to sacrifice real and permanent strength of principle to delusive and momentary strength of numbers. Success in this campaign means not the election of your ticket, but a rise into respect and confidence of the people, whose impulses are unmistakably in the direction of the proposed endeavors and aims of those who have placed that ticket in the field. It is hardly necessary to add that I am happy to be able, by the vote I mean to cast for you this fall, to testify not only to my sincere interest in your cause, but to my appreciation of your personal worth. Faithfully your friend,

(Signed) J. B. STALLO.

Gen. Piatt's speech to-night was read from manuscript, and so badly read that some of the crowd grew very restless. The attention generally was close and respectful.

Mr. Groesbeck tells the Democratic leaders here that he is with them, but cannot be active. In the campaign Pendleton will be firmly Democratic, but will not act extensively, if at all, in the campaign.

[To the Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 4.—The call for a meeting at Wood's Theatre to-night to ratify the action of the People's Convention, held at Columbus, on the 30th inst., drew together from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. William Ramsey was elected President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents. Mr. Ramsey, on taking the chair, arraigned both the parties for having been false to the interests of the people. Under Republican rule the Federal Government had been increasing in power at will, while the Democratic party had forgotten the doctrines of strict construction of the Constitution. The ballot, he claimed, had been cast reluctantly for the past few years, and that the time had now come for independent action.

Mr. Davis, the representative of the Labor Reformers, was introduced, and, at the close of his speech, read the following preamble and resolutions, which were, at the close of the meeting, adopted:

WHEREAS, The Republican party has ceased to be a means of protection for the people, and the Democratic party has ceased to be a fit instrument of reform; and,

WHEREAS, The condition of the country and the distress of the people demand a new party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Cincinnati, do hereby indorse the platform adopted by the People's Convention, held at Columbus on the 30th of July.

Resolved, That the name of this party shall be the People's party, born of necessity, and it would succeed. The Democratic party might postpone their success, but could not finally prevent the people from succeeding.

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nominations for State officers, and pledge them our hearty support at the polls.

Mr. Collins, nominee for Governor, was then introduced by Mr. Pugh. He traced the rise of the new party, dwelling specially on the Cincinnati Convention, where, he had said, by adopting Horace Greeley they rejected the principles advocated by Jefferson, and were asked to throw away all principles to get a man who had gone on the bond of Jeff Davis. He did not indict Horace Greeley as a bad man, but as an obstacle and delusion as a Democratic candidate. In noticing the strictures made by the Democratic press upon this movement, and the claim made for Mr. MacMahon, of Dayton, that he would be a suitable Democratic candidate because he had indicated the errors which that party had made, Judge Collins said he, too, believed the Democrats erred at Chicago, but it was in that the platform stopped short of the demands of the people; that there was to be nothing less than complete restoration of the Union. He believed in and labored for the nomination of Judge Chase in 1868, but the Democratic party could not then raise itself to the occasion. He argued for revenue reform, and urged that one of the serious objections to the present parties was that they had men who understood the secrets of their machinery and used them to their own advantage to the detriment of the people's interests.

The Hon. Fred Hassaurek followed Judge Collins in a speech, which elicited frequent and hearty applause. He claimed that the purpose of the new party was to freeze out one of the old parties and to strangle the other. The People's party was for equality of rights and equal justice to all men. He believed the people would flock to them as soon as they were persuaded that it was to be a consistent fight for principle. He urged the reduction of office-holders by abolishing the Bureaus of Agriculture, Art, and Education, and the National Printing office, and while he did not intend to commit the party or anybody else to his views, he would also favor the abolition of the present system of the delivery of mail matter, by which the Government would contract for the delivery with parties that now contract for carrying them, dismissing 50,000 officials in the shape of Postmasters. And there must be, he said, a culling down of office-holders, if we would avoid plunging into Imperialism.

Speeches were also made by Isaac M. Jordan, Gen. A. Saunders Piatt, People's nominee for Lieut.-Gov., and William Sallor, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Ohio Platform.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The new Ohio platform declares against the infallibility of party; condemns both the Republican and Democratic parties as having outlived their usefulness; condemns both Republicans and Democrats for the salary-grab of last session, but gives the greater blame to the Republicans because they were in a majority in Congress; condemns the release of the railroads from their obligations, the granting of lands to corporations, and the corruption exhibited by the Investigating Committees in Congress; condemns the granting of special privileges and exemptions to National Banks; demands that the Government shall attend to its own business and leave the people to attend to theirs; demands a reduction of offices and expenses; condemns the practice of electing National Bank stockholders and Directors to Congress; insists on an observance by the Government of the limitations of its power; declares that the appointment of subordinate officers should depend upon their qualifications; declares that duties on imports should be imposed for revenue only, and demands a repeal of all laws that favor capital to the prejudice of labor.

The Republican party will, of course, assail this platform and the movement that presents it, for the reason that every new movement in politics is a menace to the ascendency of that party. It assumes to be infallible; it assumes that all it has done is right, and it assumes that it alone should govern the country. It wants the present status preserved, and it must therefore oppose everything that proposes a change. But individual Republicans who examine the declarations of the Ohio platform find much in it to admire, and nothing in to condemn. It is a fair and full answer to demands that are coming up from every part of the land—a fair and full expression of the popular discontent under great public abuses that are growing worse every year, and that the ruling party refuses to correct. It is not an orthodox Democratic platform, nor an orthodox Republican platform; it is less Republican than Democratic, for it does contain large measure of Democratic principles, and from the nature of the case it antagonizes the leading features of the Republican policy. Still, it is a new and distinct creed, and to the extent that it will encounter the unreasoning hostility of both of the great parties it will challenge the respect of the individual members of these parties. Nothing is more clear than that, if the present evil condition of national affairs is to be peacefully changed at all, it must be done by Republicans *and* Democrats—by Democrats *and* Republicans, acting together on some common ground outside both parties; for the Democratic party cannot effect a change, and the Republican party will not; the one is physically and the other morally incapable of effecting the needed reformation. The Ohio platform presents the common ground needed for a popular reformatory movement, and, although it may have no great effect in the present Ohio canvass, we are not without hope that it will be the basis of a powerful party that will have much to do with the Congressional elections of next year.

Bureau County Anti-Monopoly Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 4.—The Bureau County Anti-Monopoly Convention assembled in Patterson Hall, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The meeting was called to order by Col. J. H. Elliott, who read the call for the Convention.

Hon. Robert Hunter, of Wheatland, was elected temporary Chairman, and Col. J. H. Elliott, Secretary. Mr. Hunter, who was a Republican Representative from this county in the last Legislature, and has been recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican party up to the present time, on taking the chair thanked the Convention for the compliment in electing him temporary Chairman.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, who reported a large representation from all parts of the county.

On Permanent Organization the Hon. Robert Hunter was elected Chairman, and W. N. Norris, of Lamoille, Secretary.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: J. H. Bryant, J. F. Mallett, Ezra Stetson, Andrew Anderson, and Sterling Pomeroy, who reported the following preamble:

WHEREAS, In accordance with the spirit and intent of our form of Constitutional popular Government, which in its conceptions is the purest, and its actual operation the most beneficent that human wisdom has yet devised, the political power inherent in the people is clearly intended to constitute an impregnable bulwark of defense against encroachment by any one class of its citizens upon the rights of any or all others; and in the enactment of laws for the government of the whole this power can only be legitimately used for the framing of such just and equal laws as will bear alike upon all classes and individuals; and

WHEREAS, The political power of such inestimable value to the people, either through the perfidy or incompetence of the public servants to whom it is delegated, has been perverted from its just and proper instrumentalities and prostituted to subserve the selfish ends of designing men by the enactment of unjust and unequal laws tending to the exclusive benefit and emolument of one class of citizens to the detriment and at the expense of all others, through the means of such measures as the protective tariff, Government subsidies, the granting of exclusive and extraordinary franchises to railroads and other moneyed corporations, and some of the many other forms of legalized extortion.

Resolved, That we hold it to be so evident that the political party, which for the past thirteen years have had perfect and exclusive control of our State and National affairs, with ample time and power to remedy all evils and correct all abuses within the scope of governmental action if it had so desired or intended, is clearly and fully responsible for the grievances of which we complain, and, as we consider it idle for those seeking the correction of abuses to look for it the party through whose instrumentality the abuses have been established and are being protected, and whose recognized leaders have grown wealthy and are still profiting by them, we are forced to the conclusion that the organization of a new party by the people, separate and distinct from either of the political organizations with which we may formerly have been identified, has become an imperative necessity, as the only means by which the redress we seek can possibly be attained.

Second—That the right of the Legislature to regulate and control the railroads of the State must be vindicated and established, and maintained as an essential attribute of State government, and that those holding the doctrine that railroad charters are contracts in the sense that they are not subject to legislative supervision and control, have no just appreciation of the necessary powers and rights of a free government; and we will agree to no truce, and submit to no compromise, short of complete vindication and re-establishment of the supremacy of the State Government in its right, through its Legislature, to supervise and control the railroads of the State in such manner as the public interest shall demand.

Third—That the tendency of all political parties having large majorities and large amounts of money at their disposal is invariably towards extravagance and corruption, and the longer such parties continue in power the further they depart from their original purity, integrity, and economy; and, when it is considered that those interested in perpetrating and sustaining the monopolies which oppress the people not only belong to but control the old political parties, it is evident that those suffering from the extortions and oppressions of railroad and other monopolies can have no redress through the action of those parties, but are compelled to seek it in new combinations and associations.

Fourth—That we have witnessed with extreme regret the defection of those persons who, in months past, seemed to be zealous workers with us, but who have recently abandoned a noble and just cause for the love of party, or the less worthy motive that they believe the chance for official preferment more certain in their own party organization.

Fifth—That the rapid increase of our ordinary expenses indicates a want of care and economy in the management of county affairs, and demands investigation, retrenchment, and reform, and in order to show that we are in earnest in our advocacy of an economical administration of government, we believe that the salaries of our county officers ought to be fixed at a rate commensurate with the duties of the office, something near the following amounts, viz.: For County Clerk, $2,000; for Judge of County Court, $1,200; and we believe that good and capable men can be found to fill those offices for the compensations named.

Sixth—That the conduct of our Legislature at its recent session deserves public reprobation for having spent four months and nearly a quarter of a million of dollars of the people's money to accomplish what, with honest diligence, might and should have been done in one-quarter of the time and at one-third of the expense, and that the adjournment of the Legislature, for the purpose of holding a session in 1874, was a violation of the spirit and intent of the Constitution, besides incurring another large expenditure of treasure, and is a piece of unjustifiable extravagance which merits and should be visited with public disapprobation.

Seventh—That the building of the State House at Springfield, at a cost of $5,000,000, was not at this time a public necessity, and, as the taxes imposed for its cost come mostly from the soil and its products, the burden in the present depressed condition of our agricultural interest is peculiarly oppressive upon the farmer and producer.

Eighth—That the duties imposed on imports for any other than strictly revenue purposes are a violation of right and justice, and in principle no better than direct robbery, and, as American citizens, having the right to be honestly dealt with, we hereby demand the immediate repeal of all laws imposing protective duties, and a reduction of all duties on articles of necessary and general use to the lowest standard consistent with a rigidly economical administration of the General Government.

Ninth—That we demand a repeal of all laws, State and National, whereby salaried officers have been increased beyond the amount that would reasonably compensate the incumbent for services actually rendered, and we demand that Congress shall immediately and unconditionally repeal the law of its last session increasing their pay, and that every person who refuses to return the same should be deemed guilty of a gross violation of public trust, and unworthy of further confidence of the people.

Tenth—That we denounce the legislative gifts of the people's money, land, or property to railroads or other monopolies as public robberies.

Eleventh—That, regarding the constitution of the United States as the strongest safeguard of the liberties of the people, we insist upon a strict adherence to the spirit and construction of its letter in all enactments made under it, and look upon all attempts of the exercise of any power not clearly delegated through it by the people to either of the co-ordinate branches of our Government as unwarrantable attempts at usurpation, immediately dangerous to the interest of the nation and the liberties of the people.

Twelfth—That the political power which we seek in the organization of a new party ought only to be used for the thorough reformation and purification of the administration of our Government, which, under the control of the old parties, has become fearfully mercenary and corrupt, and run for the personal aggrandizement of any individuals or class, and we do hereby disclaim any other motive or design in the movement than those set forth in our preamble and resolutions.

Thirteenth—That we adopt the motto of our State Farmers' Association: "Equal and exact justice to all; special privileges to none."

The resolutions were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted.

The question arose whether it would be expedient to make nominations for county officers at this time. The call of the Convention was made for consultation, and to make nominations if deemed proper. It was the unanimous voice of the Convention to make no nominations to-day, but it instructed the County Central Committee to call a delegate convention to meet on the first Monday in September, for the purpose of making nominations for county officers. The object of the postponement was to give the people of the county a full and deliberate opportunity to select the best men in the county to fill the various offices.

It has been charged by the opposition party that the anti-monopoly movement in Bureau County was being run by a ring and a few played-out politicians who were trying to ride into power on the tail of the new party. The facts are: There was no ring or clique who had any plot to spring on the Convention, or no particular candidate or favorite for any of the county offices. A more enthusiastic and harmonious Convention never assembled in Bureau County. Among the delegates was a large number of leading Republicans, who are determined to submit no longer to the crack of the party-lash over their heads. Although Bureau County is largely Republican, it is confidently asserted that the anti-monopoly party will carry the county this fall by a large majority.

Platform of the Lee County (Ia.) Grangers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Aug. 4.—The Anti-Monopoly Mass Convention at Franklin, on Saturday, was one of the largest meetings of the kind held in Lee County for years past. Those in attendance were about equally divided between former adherents of the Democratic and Republican parties. Delegates to the Anti-Monopoly State Convention were appointed, a platform adopted, and a County Executive Committee appointed.

The platform declares, in substance, that the meeting is one composed, without distinction of party, of neighbors and citizens, united in opposition to all monopolies and abuses of capital, and in accordance with it demands that, the Constitution of the State, the property of private corporations for pecuniary profit shall be taxed the same as that of individuals. It denounces all legislation, State and national, that confers special privileges and immunities that any class, trade, or business at the expense of the people, and demands the repeal of all such laws. It demands that all sources of wealth shall bear an equal share of the burdens of Government. It asks at the hands of the State Convention the adoption of a platform that is clear and outspoken in its terms, and the nomination of candidates who can show a clear and consistent record on the subjects referred to, and who are honestly identified with them, as no mere partisan need to expect the support of the anti-monopolists of Lee County. It denounces the corrupt Tammany steal, the Credit Mobilier fraud, the Congressional salary swindle, official embezzlement, and all combinations to enrich individuals and impoverish the people. The building of the new Penitentiary at Anamosa is condemned; all men, of whatever calling or profession, and regardless of former political associations, are asked to aid in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

A Convention will be hereafter called to nominate a county ticket.

The Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—Six cases of cholera were reported to-day, five of which were fatal. The Board of Health report 152 deaths during the month of July, seven of which were from cholera. Eleven have died, so far, during the present month.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 4.—There are several new cases of cholera reported to-night. New fruit and vegetables are doing their work with their accustomed promptness.

Last week there were three straggling deaths from cholera in Cincinnati. Seven deaths among negroes and at Longview Lunatic Asylum, ten miles north of the city. To-day there were six cholera deaths in the city. At Dayton, Ohio, last week, there were nine cholera deaths in forty-eight hours. The papers there did not report them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 4.—The report telegraphed from Hannibal that the cholera was raging here is wholly unfounded. The mortuary list for the month of July shows seventy-five deaths only, not one of which was from cholera.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—Two fatal cholera cases were reported to-day.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 4.—The *Journal's* Carmi correspondent reports two new cases of cholera in that city. No deaths. Five hundred families have left since last Tuesday.

UTAH.

Territorial Election—The Young Divorce Suit—Welcome Rain—Personal.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 4.—The Territorial election to-day passed off quietly. The Mormon ticket was unanimously chosen, the Gentiles not participating, the usual number of women and children, mostly aliens, voting.

Messrs. Smith, Jifford, and Hagan, lawyers, have not given up Mrs. Ann Eliza Young's divorce suit, as represented. Brigham Young's effort at compromise was not successful. The case comes up before Judge Emerson to-morrow. Great interest is manifested in the result.

The first copious rain in three months fell to-day.

Gen. Sickels, of the Union Pacific Railroad, left for the East this morning.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The *Sun* to-morrow will publish the following:

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 4.—Judge Hogan, of Ann Eliza Young's counsel, authorizes the *Sun* to deny the report that they have withdrawn from the divorce suit. The case is, however, much mixed up. Through the influence of Ann Eliza's father, Mrs. Young has compromised with the Prophet for $5,000 down, and $10,000 more within ninety days. Gen. Maxwell, her next friend, and her lawyers, who are made parties to the suit, refuse to accept her compromise, and the case will go on to-morrow. Brigham Young's counsel made an attempt to quash the proceedings to-day on technical grounds, but failed. It is asserted that Mrs. Young's first husband is still alive, and that she never was divorced from him.

MADISON.

A Sunday Without Beer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 4.—The Capital has passed a Sunday with liquor-selling tabooed, and she likes it. The proclamation of Acting-Mayor Shapman, calling attention to an act forbidding the sale of liquors on Sunday and on election day, stating that such sale would be prosecuted, and requesting all liquor-dealers to comply with the law, resulted in an almost entire suspension of the liquor traffic here yesterday. Some venders draped beer-kegs in mourning. One displayed a United States flag and United States licenses by way of protest, but only one case of violation of law is published. Steamers across the lakes did a good business, and there was some beer-drinking in the suburbs, but the city was very quiet and orderly, and there was an entire absence of the drinking-broils and rowdyism too common lately. General approbation of the closing and its results is expressed. The Germans, however, are dissatisfied, and have called a meeting of the friends of personal and constitutional liberty to organize against the aggressive tendency of the temperance and Sunday fanatics, at Turner Hall to-night.

The Will County Central Farmers' Club.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 4.—The regular monthly meeting of the Will County Central Farmers' Club was held in this city to-day, Charles Snoad in the chair, and Horace Wood, Secretary. After some amendments to the minutes of the previous meeting, in reference to the County Convention to nominate a farmers' ticket, to be held Sept. 1, were adopted.

Reports from the several Committees were called, but there were no responses.

Delegates from other clubs in the county were then invited to take part in the proceedings.

A discussion here took place, in which the Secretary stated that each township in the county had a farmers' organization, and that there were eight Granges in the county.

A motion was made to appoint a committee of three from this Club, and allow the Granges and the county a like committee to draft a platform and declaration of principles to be submitted to the coming County Convention.

Mr. Owen was opposed to allowing the Granges any voice in the matter, as they were not members of the Will County Club.

Mr. Frazer objected also, but he was willing for the Granges to be represented if they would pledge themselves to abide by the action of the County Convention. He was opposed to secret societies, especially political societies. He wanted a positive assurance from the Granges that they would abide by the action of the County Convention before he would give his assent to the proposition.

Mr. Ingersoll, in behalf of the Granges, said he felt able to speak for the body he represented. He thought there would be no trouble about agreeing upon a common platform, etc.

After further debate the proposition was adopted, after amending it so as to require the work of the Committee to be submitted to the Central Farmers' Club and Central Grange at a joint meeting to be held in this city on the 16th inst., for revision, etc.

The President and Secretary of the Club were authorized to issue a call for a County Convention of delegates from the different Clubs of the county, to be held in this city on the 1st of September, to nominate a ticket to be voted for this fall.

The Chairman then announced Dr. B. F. Allen, of Joliet; George Spurry, of Homer, and G. N. Chittenden, of Plainfield, as the Committee from this Club to prepare platform and declaration of principles.

Mr. Spurry introduced a resolution declaring that the Lockport *Courier* of this county is the best paper published in the county, and ought to be sustained by the farmers everywhere. He backed his resolution with a speech, in which he said the Republican party had been his god, but he now proposed a reconsideration. He had fought for the party, but it had accomplished its work, and he wanted a new party. The Republican party is the farmer's enemy, the friend of monopolies, land-grants, &c., and responsible for the salary-grab. He was in favor of the farmers making a nomination this fall at all hazards; he would stand by the move if he had to stand alone. He said he took no stock in party hacks. He wanted the farmers to nominate a good, honest ticket.

Mr. Frazer spoke in opposition to the resolution, and said he did not want this body to go outside of its duty to laud any paper. The press ... deserving praise, and he would be the last man to do anything against them.

The resolution was then amended so as to return thanks to the entire press of the county, and as amended was adopted with one dissenting ...

The Club then adjourned, to meet again on the 16th inst.

QUINCY.

The Fair Association Disbands—A Public Meeting Called.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 4.—The Quincy Fair Association met at the club-house this morning and affirmed the resolutions passed a week ago in reference to the Street Railway Company increasing its fare. Gen. Singleton, 100 per cent during the fair. President, then tendered his resignation as ... disbanding upon a resolution was adopted ... journed sine die ... Association. The meeting adjourned. A resolution ... adopted calling for a mass-meeting at the Court-House to-morrow evening to give expression ... public feeling in the premises. A warm time is expected.

Body of a ... Identified.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—The body of the man who threw himself off ... street bridge on Sunday morning was ... dragging the river for two ... found to-day, after ... be that of Andrew Dunn ... It proved to ... a small village back of ... at Jackson, been on a visit to his brother ... Dunn had was crazed with liquor when ... Dunn, and the rail of the bridge. The ... jury returned a verdict of accidental ...

FOREIGN.

Orleanists and Bourbons About to Unite to Gain Possession of the French Throne.

Daily Meetings of the Vigilance Committees of the Republicans of the French Assembly.

Italian War Vessels Ordered to Cartagena to Protect Italian Interests.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—There is no longer any doubt that the Count de Paris has gone to visit Count de Chambord. He arrived at Vienna to-day, and was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph. There is much excitement here over the circumstance. In view of the reconciliation of the Bourbon and Orleans branches, to which this proceeding points, Vigilance Committees of Left and Extreme Left of the Assembly hold daily sessions, and are prepared to call the leading members of their respective parties together when the time comes to take action.

The Conservatives have elected a majority of members of the General Councils in the Departments of Savoy, Eura, and Orne, and the Radicals have carried the elections in Drome and the Lower Loire.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Prefect of Lyons has issued an order closing the public gardens in this city at 9 o'clock in the evening.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 4.—A fleet of Italian war vessels has been ordered to proceed to Cartagena to protect the Italian subjects there, and to co-operate with other foreign vessels in whatever measures may be deemed necessary.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, Aug. 4.—The Carlists at Prats De Llusanes are divided into three corps, Don Alfonso commanding.

BAYONNE, Aug. 4.—Don Carlos is in Guainica, Biscay, seventeen miles northeast of Bilboa, and yesterday took the oath of fidelity to the privileges of the province.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—Official dispatches from Valencia to-day report that the Government troops are making their way into the city.

The forces advancing against Cadiz have entered San Lucar de Barrameda, eighteen miles north of the city.

The British, Russian, and German Consuls have thanked Gen. Paira, commanding the Government troops at Seville, for the gallant conduct of his men, and protection given to foreigners and their property.

A regiment at Manresa fired upon their Colonel, who left his command with a number of Republican volunteers. Another regiment at the same place has dismissed its officers.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—In the Cortes to-day a special committee was appointed to consider the expediency of authorizing legal prosecution of insurgent Deputies.

The bombardment of Valencia has begun.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Advices from Cadiz to-day state that the United States steamer Shenandoah is in that harbor, and that she had ordered the frigate Villa de Madrid to abstain from hostilities. The frigate remains under the guns of the Shenandoah.

News from Valencia, dated the 1st inst., is to the effect that cannonading at regular intervals is going on, musketry firing is frequent, and that there has been some desperate fighting. Four companies of volunteers, cavalry, under Cavalotto, the tenor, charged on the plaza, attacking the Guardia Civil and carbineers. The cavalry suffered heavily, but captured four barricades.

The Government troops occupied the village of Mislitor, and were dislodged by insurgent artillery, which was served by old soldiers, deserters from the Spanish army. The place was alternately taken and retaken, and is now burning, having been set on fire by shells from the Curate Tower in Valencia.

Great enthusiasm prevails amongst the insurgent defenders of the city. The losses of the troops are heavy.

Latest advices from Valencia, dated Aug. 2, state that the bombardment of Valencia by the Government troops was expected to begin on Friday, but was deferred, the commander being unable to get mortars in position. Regular mortar fire was delivered this morning, without doing much damage. A few citizens were killed, and the Church of San Sebastian injured by bombs from the Government battery.

A serious combat took place in Massanasa Village, near Valencia, between the insurgents and Government troops and volunteers. One hundred and fifty men were killed.

The latest dispatch from Madrid states that an important seizure of arms was made there to-day.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—There was a large popular demonstration in Seville yesterday in favor of the Government.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The members of the Revolutionary Junta at Cadiz are under arrest.

The City of Grenada has surrendered to the Government troops.

The Province of Andalusia is completely pacified.

The debate in the Cortes on the new Constitution will open on Wednesday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A London paper says that statements have been officially made that the English Government knew nothing of the Persian concession to Baron Reuter until it had been granted. Earl Granville stated in the House of Commons that the first he heard of it was from Reuter himself, last September. A correspondent says that Reuter regarded his concession with the eye of an Englishman, which he regards himself by residence and interest, and offered Granville an opportunity to reap the political benefit of the grant for England. Granville ignored the political significance of the concession, and treated it entirely as a commercial speculation which it was out of the ordinary line of the policy of the Government to protect.

LONDON, Aug. 5—6 a. m.—The Bishop of Ely will succeed the late Dr. Wilberforce as Bishop of Winchester.

A railway accident occurred last night between Ashton and Manchester, by which eighteen persons were injured, but none killed outright.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The Porte yesterday signed a contract for raising a loan of $75,000,000. The issuing price is to be 54 and interest at 6 per cent. One per cent is to be reserved for a sinking fund. No commissions or charges are to be paid.

BURNED IN A WELL.

Three Persons Perish by the Ignition of Oil in a New Well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 4.—On Saturday evening a terrible accident occurred on the farm of Mr. William Preston, at Butler. They were at work boring for oil. Three men were in the well at the time, when suddenly oil was struck, bursting high into the air. Scarcely had it spouted above the surface when the oil took fire, sending a blaze high into the heavens for a distance of over 100 feet. Great excitement prevailed. The fact of the men being in the well caused a panic. They were burned to death, their bodies not being recovered till to-day, and were a horrible, shriveled mass. The derricks and machinery were consumed, involving a loss of several thousand dollars.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 4.—A terrible accident occurred at Butler on Saturday evening on the farm of William Preston, by which three men were burned to death. They were boring for oil and were in the well at the time the oil was struck. It scarcely reached the surface before taking fire, blazing up for a distance of 100 feet or more. Great excitement prevailed. The bodies of the men who were burned were not recovered till to-day.

The Presidential Family.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 4.—President Grant left for Washington to-night. Mr. Dent, father of Mrs. Grant, is a little better, but not considered out of danger.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Public Opinion on the Pacific Railway Scandal.

Will Parliament be Prorogued Without Inquiry Being Made?

A National Song for Canada.

Great Material Progress of Ontario—The Railway-System of That Province.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 31, 1873.

Since last writing to THE TRIBUNE, events have followed fast and faster in regard to our

DISMAL NATIONAL SCANDAL,

the Canadian Pacific Railroad bribery. It is unnecessary to follow them in detail here. They include the publication of further correspondence; the exposing to view of very laconic, but terribly damning, telegrams from Sir John A. MacDonald, of letters from Cartier, receipts by election-committees, reports, and conferences. They have tended to make the chain of testimony against the present Government appear almost unbroken; they have closed up every avenue of escape, hitherto suggested, out of the embroglio, and, with a Nemesis-like tread, they have started the machinery of foreclosure, preparatory to selling out the Ministry. I would not be understood as stating that there are no persons in this country still holding to a belief in the innocence of the Government of the charges laid at its door. There are such persons, but they are comparatively few. They are found chiefly among the native Canadian population. The bitterness of spirit with which these pure and unadulterated Kanucks refer to the part taken in this drama by aliens is past belief. To the minds of some, the proof offered against the Government is vitiated and rendered of no value, because it comes from a man who claims to be an American, and is published to the world through the columns of a paper managed entirely by a Scotch interest. One of my compatriots, a gentleman holding the highest social position in this city, expressed himself, a day or two since, as being of the opinion that the Hon. George Brown "had been bought to damn the credit of the country that gives him a living." One thing is certain, however; Mr. Brown has the deadest kind of wood on the Government. He has shown his confidence in the strength of the case and the ability of his lieutenants by leaving for the "Old Country" just at this critical moment.

Perhaps no better evidence of the strong feeling which exists throughout this Province on the matter can be quoted than that afforded by the ready response which is everywhere being made to the application for signatures to

A MONSTER PETITION

to the Governor-General, praying that the forthcoming meeting of Parliament may be utilized to secure the probing of the Mobilier business to the bottom. The petition is a novelty in its way. Fancy what a shaking of shillelaghs must accompany the following introduction. It beats the Grand Vizier's rhodomontade when addressing his barbarian master, and leaves scarcely anything to be said for the flowery eloquence with which the fairies in the story greet the youthful bride of the Golden-Haired Prince. Say the humble petitioners, as they bow the knee, addressing the High-Cockolorum of the Canadian Confederation:

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward, Vice-Admiral of the Dominion of Canada, and of the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c.

After being safely delivered of the three "etcs.," the humble petitioners state their desires. They inform Mr. Temple that they have watched with anxiety the proceedings taken in reference to the charges made against the Government and Sir Hugh Allan in connection with the Pacific Railway contract; and that the suspension of the inquiry, and the publication of certain correspondence, have greatly increased the petitioners' anxiety for the commencement and completion of the said investigation; and then, coming to the matter more immediately in hand, state that their minds are filled with alarm by the repeated announcements in the avowed and accredited newspaper-organs of Mr. Temple's advisers, that it is intended to recommend the said gentleman with the unwieldly titles "to exercise the prerogative by proroguing the present Parliament on its adjourned meeting on the 13th August, before the House of Commons who have undertaken the said inquiry, and to whom it properly belongs, shall have had an opportunity of dealing with the aforesaid charges of grave public immorality." The humble petitioners conclude by appealing to His Excellency that "he won't do it."

The petition is being signed by thousands, and, indeed, has penetrated to the Lower Provinces. There is one part, however, of the Dominion where it is looked upon with considerable ill-favor.

THE FRENCH HABITANS,

who elected the twenty-eight French members by reason of Sir Hugh Allan's liberal expenditure of bribe-money, and the said twenty-eight noble and independent gentlemen themselves, are very willing to see the whole investigation shelved until next spring. The chances would appear to be, that the prayer of the petitioners will be listened to by Mr. Temple, and the investigation be allowed to proceed, or Parliament be granted the privilege of providing some other means of getting at the truth of this matter. The new Governor-General has always shown himself independent in his views, and his own mind must be acted upon considerably by the disclosures which have been so circumstantially made. There is only

THE LITTLE BLACK CLOUD

in the horizon, so far as the action of Mr. Temple is concerned: The English Government are pledged to support Sir John A. Macdonald for his services rendered during the Washington-treaty negotiations. They have already shown their sense of indebtedness by forcing upon the British Parliament a heavy guarantee bill for Canada, and will undoubtedly do as much more to preserve in power the present Canadian Government. Earl Dufferin will, of course, take his cue from the home authorities rather than from any manifestation of popular feeling among Canadians, or even from his own personal opinions about the matter; and, if it should be thought necessary by the Home Government to continue the present state of affairs in Canada for some months longer, the Irish Lord will, with all the obedience of a Temple, do as he is bidden.

Of course, every day produces some new change in the kaleidoscope of public opinion. The clergy—not of the Episcopal Church, who are discreetly silent about the powers that be, but of the other denominations—have taken hold of the question, and have, for the past two or three Sabbaths, been busy in pointing the moral of the tale.

ONE MONTREAL REVEREND,

whose synagogue is scarcely half-a-mile from Sir Hugh Allan's lovely retreat of "Ravenscrag," and the lusty lungs of whose congregation oftentimes hurl salvation's joyful sound up to the very doors of the great Baronet's abode, preached last Sunday from the text, "If the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness?" And, in the course of his remarks, while eloquently describing the national danger with which the Canadian people were menaced by the existence of such unprincipled characters in their midst, practically gave up the conundrum. He asked for the early assembling of Parliament to set the prophet's mind at rest. Then comes one of the Government organs in Nova Scotia, one Archibald, who, in a burst of Ministerial devotion, exclaims that the conduct of Sir John Macdonald in the Pacific Railroad business has been "pure, patriotic, and thoroughly Canadian." This, from a

GOVERNMENT-PAP-FED BLUE-NOSE,

has raised a howl of indignation from Cacouna to Sandwich. Everybody has immediately thought of that very pithy telegram sent by Sir John to Mr. Abbott acting for Sir Hugh Allan. It ran, as readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember, as follows:

The Hon. J. C. Abbott:

[Immediate—private.]

I must have another ten thousand. Will be the last time of calling. Do not fail me. Answer to-day.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

There is somewhat of a relief to the strain of intense indignation found in the relation of a little event that occurred in Grey County, of this Province. Sir John paid $6,000 to the Treasurer for the Government candidate, to aid in bringing them through,—the seat being a very valuable one. The money was to be applied to the refunding of Government supporters who had assisted the party candidate. He was, however, unsuccessful, and, having lost both his money and seat, went to Ottawa to get some of that $6,000 as a balm for his wounded feelings. Sir John referred him to the man to whom he said he had paid the money; but, lo! when application was made, the Treasurer coolly said the money was paid to him for an improper purpose, and he should not deliver it up to any one,—adding that Sir John A. Macdonald, the Minister of Justice of the Confederation of Canada, could bring a suit to recover the money, if he chose. Of course he didn't choose, and, while everybody is laughing at the Treasurer's wit, some hundred thousand people are characterizing him as an infernal sharper, fit only to run a Chicago bunko-den.

ANOTHER JOKE

which is going the rounds of the press is on a Canadianized American, one Dodge. Dodge, by loud protestations of his affection for Canada, by forswearing the States, and a very liberal expenditure of money, got himself elected to Parliament. In the course of his speeches he reflected in the severest terms upon the corruption in American public life, and went into pæans of praise over the righteousness which guarded the skirts and guided the acts of the Canadians; but his election had hardly taken place before he himself was discovered to be no better than one of the ungodly, and Canadian public men rather worse in every respect than their neighbors, the different extent of opportunities in their respective cases being considered. The cry is now not "Ohe, Lambert!" but "Ohe, Dodge, M'sieu Dodge!" And, every time the call is heard, his constituency laughs from one end to the other, and all Ontario joins in the chorus.

With that charming conception of the opportune moment for doing a thing which is (not) a distinguishing trait of our people, the present moment has been chosen as that in which to issue what has been called

"A NATIONAL SONG FOR CANADA."

Is it not laughable? But it is true. The poet is, too, to enhance the joke, a member of Parliament, and a lawyer to boot. He spends one-half the time shystering cases, another half uttering philippics about the fearfully-immoral conduct of the Ministry, and a third half, somehow cut from the other two, writing poetry. There is a hidden warning to the American people contained in this latest addition to national song literature. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is answered, and the ignominy under which this great, although young, nationality has suffered in the past, of being obliged to sing "God Save the Queen" as the only national song possible, is no more. We possess all the elements of vigorous national life, and even a circus is in the field, organized and controlled exclusively by Canadians. No allusion can of course be meant to politics, since it is, alas! a very sad fact that other people besides Kanucks have interfered there, with terrible results to our own peace of mind. The Hon. J. D. Edgar, M. P., is the new Beranger, and his production is known as "The New Dominion." The public journals have been reprinting the verses with an audible groan, finding utterance in language somewhat like this: "We cannot afford to-day, in Canada, to overlook anything that will tend to teach us lessons of patriotism or higher ambition for our young country, especially since it seems we require this instruction in quarters where we could have hoped higher public sentiment already existed;" and so on. But read the following three verses, and envy us the musical name of our country, as illustrated in the chorus:

Let other tongues, in older lands,
Loud vaunt their claims to glory,
And chant in triumph of the past,
Content to live in story;
Tho' boasting no baronial halls,
Nor ivy-crested towers,
What past can match thy glorious youth,
Fair Canada of ours?
Fair Canada, Dear Canada,
This Canada of ours!

We love those far-off Ocean-Isles
Where Britain's monarch reigns;
We'll ne'er forget the good old blood
That courses through our veins;
Proud Scotia's fame, old Erin's name,
And haughty Albion's powers
Reflect their matchless lustre on
This Canada of ours.
Fair Canada, Dear Canada,
This Canada of ours.

May our Dominion flourish, then,
A goodly land and free,
Where Celt and Saxon, hand in hand,
Hold sway from sea to sea;
Strong arms shall guard our cherished home,
When darkest danger lowers,
And with our life-blood we'll defend
This Canada of ours.
Fair Canada, Dear Canada,
This Canada of ours!

The last four lines are not to be understood to have any retrospective meaning. Ridgeway is a bygone, never to be enacted again. Some patriotic prints have even put "N. B. (to Uncle Sam and his Fenian children)" before the lines in question. But the lyric can hardly be said to be an unequivocal success. We will have a national literature and a Canadian school of poets after a while—when we get this Pacific muddle straightened out.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT,

pursuant to adjournment, taken place one week from next Wednesday, on the 13th day of August. It is unsafe to predict what will be the course of procedure on that day, except that, the interval having been merely an adjournment, the proceedings will be devoid of that ceremonial which attends the opening of a session in person by the representative of H. M. Queen Victoria. The Ministry are very close upon the question, and evidently have not themselves decided what to do. The events of the last hour before the Speaker takes his seat will probably decide the matter one way or the other. If prorogation, however, does take place without inquiry or debate, there will be

SUCH A SHRIEK OF ANGER

pass over the whole Confederation that may wrench its very bonds asunder. But enough of the Canada Pacific imbroglio.

So great has been the cloud of dust raised by disclosures anent certain negotiations, etc., not to be referred to in more particular language, that the steady, nay

ALMOST MARVELOUS, PROGRESS

which has been made by this country is almost apt to be utterly lost to sight. Ever at the fore, this Province has shown, during the past few months, a spirit of development which will stand comparison with that exhibited by any other people on the Continent. In no point, I take it, is the public spirit and enterprise of a people more clearly marked than in the encouragement given and work performed in the construction of railways. To the inhabitants of the State of Illinois, possessing the most wonderful network of railways of any similar extent of country in the world, no news can be of greater interest than that relating to the development of the railway-system in this country, but especially in this Province. The situation of the Peninsula of Ontario makes the passage-way across it the most direct route to the seaboard for Eastern-bound stuff, while the inexhaustible forests and mineral lands that lie to the north offer endless supplies of fuel and a perfectly limitless field for mining operations.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF ONTARIO

includes the following lines, on all of which trains are run and business is in daily course of being transacted: The Canada Central Railroad, running from this city to Carlton Place, and also from Sandpoint to Pembroke; the Whitby & Port Perry Road; the Midland of Canada, running from Lindsay to Orillia, Orillia to Mundy's Bay, and from the thriving town of Peterborough to Lakefield; the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Road, running from the prosperous City of Hamilton to the shore of Lake Huron, and also from Palmerston to [illegible]cardine; the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Road, running in the same territory, but having its terminus at Toronto; the Toronto & Nipissing, penetrating away to Lake Nipissing. The [illegible]named roads are built on the narrow-gauge principle, and their great success indicates [illegible] purpose of penetrating such sections [illegible] as they do,—sparsely populated, [illegible] no line no prospect of through traffic,—the economy so good as a 3-foot-6-inch one [illegible] of their construction, and the [illegible] favor[illegible]ing, are two important items [illegible]. The two lines are more [illegible] of the lines,—four-fifths of the [illegible] of lumber Toronto & Nipissing [illegible] North Grey and firewood. Then there [illegible] Muskoka; the Railroad; the Toronto, Hamilton & North[illegible]; Hamilton & Lake Erie; [illegible]; the Galt [illegible]western; the Harrisburg [illegible]; the Kings[illegible] & Doon; the Gananoque [illegible] Ottawa; [illegible]ton & Pembroke; the [illegible] City Junction; the the Montreal & [illegible] Junction, running Credit Valley, [illegible]; the Brockville & [illegible] from Belleville to [illegible] Railroad, running from Ottawa; the [illegible], and one of the most Toronto to [illegible] roads; and the three prosperous of [illegible] known to the West, great institution[illegible] the Great Western, and the —the Grand [illegible] Canada Southern. This is not a bad showing for a Province having a population of less than 2,000,000 people.

THE MONEY INVESTED

at the present time in these railways, exclusive of the five last mentioned, is $18,915,871 all expended, and a further expenditure is estimated at $16,631,718. The length in mileage covered by the new roads is no less than 1,484 miles. They are not confined to any portion of the Province, but are equally distributed over all its surface, and afford the best evidence of the fact that progress is to be universal. The three cities of Toronto, Hamilton, and Ottawa are the livest in the New Dominion, and surpass in their rate of material progress the advancement made by Canada's commercial metropolis, Montreal. The French population of the great city on the St. Lawrence have exercised a benumbing effect upon its enterprise, and to-day sees far more signs of growth in either of the three Ontario cities mentioned above than in the leading city of Quebec Province. Fortunately, the Government of Ontario was administered for four years by the tightest individual that ever kept watch over a public purse, so that to-day there is a surplus of some $3,000,000 in the Treasury applicable to public improvements, or the aiding of enterprises of a general character. Of this surplus about $2,000,000 is pledged for aid in the construction of railways, in the shape of a bonus of from $2,000 to $6,000 per mile; and nearly one-fourth of that amount has already been handed over to the corporations that have finished, or made some substantial progress with, their roads.

Within the past few days,

SEVERAL IMPORTANT STEPS

have been taken by some of the roads mentioned above. The Toronto, Grey & Bruce Road has run its first passenger-train of cars over its entire projected length of road, and the loop-line of the Great Western Railroad, which is full of so much advantage to the Western shipper, is in running order; and the Canada Southern is already at work on certain portions of the line, and will be ready for business within a few weeks. The Hamilton & Port Dover Road has been opened, and also the line of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce, to Wingham. A project that is exciting some little attention to-day is the construction of a road from the Nipissing to the Sault Ste. Marie, at the intersection of the two lakes, Superior and Huron. With this route completed, a vast amount of track would find its way to Toronto, Hamilton, and Ottawa; while the supplies which would be called for would constitute a good-paying trade for whichever town was able to bid the lowest. With the fine district about the two lakes settled, roads built, and mineral wealth developed, this Province may be expected to fulfil her legitimate destiny as one of the richest countries in the world.

Away to the eastward of this Province, but intimately connected with its future success, are

THE TWO GREAT SCHEMES

now under way, known as the North Shore and the Northern Colonization Roads. The first runs along the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, and connects the two cities of Quebec and Montreal, giving competition with the existing road, the Grand Trunk; the second, is a grand scheme for crossing the Province of Quebec through parts now almost entirely unsettled, and making direct connection between Montreal and this city. In this connection, it ought to be remarked that a third scheme, known as the Toronto & Ottawa Railroad, will, when carried out,—and it is but a matter of time,—constitute the remaining link in another complete chain of railways from the West to tidewater. The contracts for the building of

THE NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILROAD

have been let to Messrs. D. Macdonald and H. Abbott, for the sum of $4,220,500, exclusive of extra work. This is at the rate of $29,750 per mile, inclusive of bridges and equipments. Before the contract was let, there ensued the usual squabble. One of the contractors, Mr. Abbott, was known to be a relative of a Director, and one of the Montreal representatives objected. His brother immediately offered to resign from the Directorate; but business was proceeded with, and the contract let as stated. The Northern Colonization Road is due to be opened for traffic by October, 1875; but it is hardly likely that it will be so. If it is in running order in 1876, it will be as soon as people generally expect. The citizens of Montreal, who subscribed $1,000,000 bonus towards the road, are somewhat excited over the letting of the contract to anybody bearing the name of Macdonald or Abbott; they both smell very rankly, now that the Pacific Railway disclosures have been made. The people are asking that the whole contract shall be published; but it is doubtful if the Board of Directors will pay any attention to the public clamor.

Incidentally, the operations of Mr. Dawson on what is known as

THE DAWSON ROUTE,

from the head of Lake Superior to Manitoba, are worth recording. When "Georgy"—Dawson has fed so long as a public official that he is everywhere known by his Christian name—made his estimates for the work, it was to cost $247,200. Up to date, there have been expended over $500,000, and appropriations amounting to a total of $250,000 more have been made. What causes the most chagrin, however, is that three times the amount of the estimates has been called for, but that no good has been achieved by the work. Immigrants to Manitoba will still continue to go by way of the States, and not by the route chiseled out by Mr. Dawson. A party of three made the trip last year, and the exertion was so great that the woman in the party suffered the pains of premature labor; and this season about a score have ventured to undertake the task. The scheme may be set down as an utter failure.

Notwithstanding this and other drawbacks, Ontario is making steady progress, and, with its sister-provinces, looks forward to a bright future. At present, we are at a temporary standstill, owing to the indecision which cloaks everything connected with the great national scandal. With that swept away,—and no one can imagine how fervently every Canadian is praying that it may after all only turn out to have been

A VERY DISAGREEABLE NIGHTMARE,—

we shall go marching on in our prosperous career. Our Irish fellow-citizens would quote as most applicable the remarks of an esteemed author, and say of us that, when that happy time comes, we shall go forth, "clear as the moon, bright as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners." CANADENSIS.

OMNIBUS-RACING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Omnibus-racing can be stopped by passengers themselves, without an appeal to the police, the press, or the companies. Whenever one driver cuts by another, and shows a disposition to race, all that the passengers need do is to quietly and repeatedly pull the strap, which will cause the driver to stop, and enable his rival to distance him, and thus end the race. [illegible] should the driver persist in his reckless [illegible], then let the passengers protest, [illegible] leave the 'bus in a body for some safer conveyance. These measures, if rigidly enforced, [illegible] bring almost any driver to terms, and [illegible] bus-companies will also learn a lesson in [illegible] diminished receipts and growing unpop[illegible] of their conveyances. One thing is [illegible] nuisance, and, if racing has become a dare [illegible] employers, nor the neither the drivers, the [illegible] passengers themselves police, will stop it, the [illegible] must enforce the law. B.

A [illegible] NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The health authorities of Chicago could hardly perform a more necessary and salutary [illegible] than to send a force of men out to the vacant lands along the city limits, with instructions to bury the garbage and other offensive matter lying upon the surface of the prairies. Ride in almost any direction beyond the settled portion of the city and one will be stifled by the offensive odor coming from dead animals which have been carted out by their owners, and left upon the surface to decay and taint the air. The result is that every prairie-wind wafts over or through the city these noxious exhalations, which are almost sure to engender disease in some locality favorably predisposed. Whatever else the Board of Health may do, the sanitary condition of the unoccupied lands within the city limits cannot with safety be overlooked. HEALTH.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Directors of the Chicago Exposition will do well to secure in advance the most liberal terms and accommodations for visitors to that Exposition. The fate of Vienna should be a warning to Chicago and all other cities not to overreach and allow avarice to kill the bird which lays the golden egg. Hotels and restaurants should rather lower than increase their rates, and an effort should be made here, as in Boston during the Jubilee, to obtain the names of boarding and private houses to which respectable persons may be referred should the hotels become full. At Cincinnati, during Exposition-week, great liberality was shown, not only by hotels and restaurants, but by hackmen, who on other occasions were avaricious. Hackmen carried passengers to all parts of the city for 10 cents, and car and omnibus companies made connections with the Exposition. The result of all this accommodating public spirit was, that the Industrial Fairs of Cincinnati have been very successful, and netted handsome dividends to their projectors. A generous hospitality on the part of Chicago is a prime requisite to the success of the Exposition. B.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

The Composition of the Republican State Ticket—Peregrinations of Politicians—Secretary Brainard and the Farmers' Movement.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 2, 1873.

In view of the near approach of the Republican State Convention, the composition of the ticket is being warmly discussed. There seems to be no particular opposition to Washburn in this section; but, as to the remainder, sentiment is widely divided. There is a general disposition, however, to have an entire new deal, with the above exception, though Baetz will have some warm supporters. Several men of each party have already commenced their annual pilgrimages to the different towns. Secretary of State Breese and Sat Clark have just been here, interviewing our local politicians; and the latter are hurrying around as though the destinies of the great Republic rested upon their shoulders. When Sat Clark visits the various parts of the State just before an important election, the knowing ones shake their heads and wink, and assure you that there is something going on. And they are usually right. On the other hand, when a State officer visits all the big and little towns, where neither pleasure nor legitimate business calls him, as our Secretary of State seems to be doing now, the people may rest assured that there are a few wires being pulled. And if these pilgrims are heard of in the rural districts, sitting on the fence, and talking with farmers on the crop-prospects and cheap transportation and goods, one need not be in the least surprised, for the farmers are becoming a power that no shrewd politician will care to lose.

Speaking of farmers reminds me that Mr. Brainard, Secretary of the State Grange, and who resides in this city, seems just now to be between a cross-fire. But a few days ago the Oshkosh *Northwestern* (Republican) took him to task for making the *Times* (Democratic) the official paper through which to promulgate rulings and information to the Granges. Now, many on the other side of the house are accusing him of assisting the Republicans. The latter base their charge on his circular of July 25, published in THE TRIBUNE of the 30th. To an outsider, it looks very much as though Mr. Brainard was following after the old gentleman in the fable who took his donkey to market. It will be remembered that he tried to please everybody, but pleased nobody, and lost his beast in the bargain. But, however badly they may snub an occasional wet-nurse, both parties in this section evince a disposition to handle the new but vigorous and promising babe, just born of the hard-working farmers, very tenderly. They are both very attentive to it; but, so far, it has kept on in the even tenor of its way, and promises to grow to sturdy and influential manhood.

REPLY TO THE CARD OF SHEPPARD HOMANS.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 144 and 146 Broadway.

Mr. Homans, in pursuance of his repeated threats that unless he were restored to his former position he would not cease his opposition to this Company and its management so long as he lived, has published certain charges which have been so often examined and found destitute of truth as to make further response useless except for the information of those to whose notice they may come for the first time. It is not intended at this time to answer these charges in detail. Mr. Homans was removed from his position in this Company for sufficient cause, by the unanimous action of its Board of Trustees. The issue is thus squarely presented whether the policy-holders and the public will give credit to the assertions of this discarded officer or to the statements of the forty well-known gentlemen who have carefully investigated his charges and reported as follows:

"They have also read and considered the various charges and accusations of irregularities of conduct on the part of the Executive officers of the Company, in conducting its business, which have appeared in the public prints.

"The Committee find in these charges none of recent occurrence, and none which have not already been investigated and satisfactorily reported upon by authority worthy of confidence. They find no evidence that the Company has lost any portion of its funds, or that its property has been imperilled by the infidelity or incapacity of its officers; and they also find that some of the most important testimony upon which these charges are based is now overruled by the same witnesses, who certify, after more familiar acquaintance with the affairs of the Company, that they believe the same to be faithfully and judiciously conducted.

"The Committee therefore unite with the Trustees in their unanimous vote of Oct. 16, 1872, that the present is a fitting occasion to express their confidence in the watchfulness, ability, and integrity with which the business has been conducted by the Executive officers and their appreciation of the faithful performance of their duties by those employed in other departments of the institution. Dated Feb. 7, 1873.

ALEXANDER H. RICE,	JAMES D. FISH,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	E. A. QUINTARD,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,	H. R. BALTZER,
F. R. STARR,	J. H. HERRICK,
Of Trustees.	Of the Policy-holders.

The [illegible] of Oct. 16, 1872, above referred to, [illegible] in the minutes of the Board, and is [illegible] by every member, and is appended [illegible] signe[illegible]

At the usual quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 16th of October, 1872, [illegible] a motion it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That, in accepting the statement of the Actuary and Auditor at this meeting, the Trustees deem it their duty, and the present a fitting occasion, to express their continued confidence in the watchfulness, ability, and integrity with which the business has been conducted by the Executive officers; and their appreciation of the faithful performance of their duties by those employed in other departments of the institution."

Signed by every member of the Board of Trustees.

And a former committee of policy-holders, resident in Boston, reported in these words:

"Besides the executive and administrative officers, there is for each department a Committee of Trustees, whose duties are not merely formal, to give sanction without knowledge; but each member of the several committees is required to know and pass upon the merits of each separate transaction in his department. For instance, no money is loaned until the value and other particulars of the estate offered as security under mortgage have been ascertained by their own inspector of real estate; nor until the title thereto has been examined by expert conveyancers, and by the learned and faithful council of the Company, and reported clear; nor until these have been passed upon by the Committee of Trustees, and the written signature of each member present given in approval of the loan,—these papers, each bearing a plan and description of the estate in question, all being recorded and preserved in the office. The success and value of these precautions are shown in the results that will be mentioned in another place.

"The Trustees, men of high personal character and eminent in their several professions, not only give this constant attention, in sufficient number, to the ceaseless transactions, but, in further security of the vast interests in their charge, they appoint from time to time their own committees of investigation and review, calling to their aid the services of mathematical and other experts in determining the laws and principles of finance and insurance by which they shall be governed.

"Our conclusion, from the inquiry which we were commissioned to make, fully sustains the language of the Superintendent of Insurance 'that the Company has been managed with peculiar ability and integrity, and that its condition is eminently sound.' The excellence of that management in the past, and the character of the men administering the trust, give good assurance of what it will be henceforward. Respectfully, (Signed) B. F. NOURSE, WILLIAM HILTON, Committee."

And in a memorial addressed to the Legislature by the Board during the past session, relative to the same and other charges which were the subject of investigation, by a committee of that body, the Trustees used the following language:

"That the Company has been managed with integrity is evidenced by the fact that not one dollar of the vast sums instructed to it has ever been lost by the dishonesty or incompetency of any officer of the Company having charge of the same, a result unparalleled, we believe, in any trust of equal duration and magnitude.

"That the Company has been managed with economy, is proven by the fact that no similar institution has consumed in working expenses so small a proportion of its receipts, or saved for its policy-holders so large returns out of their deposits.

"That the Company has been managed with efficiency, is shown by the fact that its growth has been without any precedent, and it is now the largest life assurance corporation in the world, as well in the amount held in trust by it, as in the number of its members and the amounts assured to their families upon their death.

"That the Company has obtained this success by confining its attention closely to its own business, by rigidly avoiding all participation in political affairs and in party strife, and by refraining from all attacks upon or warfare against other corporations.

"That, notwithstanding these facts, the Company has been subjected, for the last six years, to repeated attacks, in which the integrity, economy, and efficiency of its management, the moral character and faithfulness of its officers and Trustees, and the candor and truthfulness of its statements and reports have been impeached.

"That the charges made by these assailants have been repeated in the same form from time to time for the past six years, and were diligently inquired into by the Board of Trustees prior to the year 1870; and that they found in them nothing to impair their confidence in their officers; that, early in the year 1870, these charges were formally submitted to the State Department of Insurance, were investigated by the Department, with the zealous aid of the chief accuser himself, in a session of six weeks, during which the books, records, and officers and clerks of the Company were fully examined as to each of said charges; that all the evidence obtained was reported in full by the Superintendent of Insurance to the Legislature of the State of New York, with his conclusions and inferences, completely exonerating the Company and its officers from every charge of bad faith or maladministration, and reaffirming the fullest confidence in the integrity and capacity of its management.

"That the same charges have been repeatedly brought by the same accusers before the policy-holders of the Company in various cities; and have either been discussed and satisfactorily explained at once, or Committees of Investigation have been appointed to inquire into the facts; that in every such instance all possible facilities for determining the whole and exact truth have been afforded to the policy-holders or their committees by the Company and its officers; and that, in every instance, the conclusion reached by the policy-holders or reported to them by their committees, has been entirely favorable, on all grounds, to the management of the Company.

"That the Trustees of this Company have always carefully watched over its management, as a vast and precious trust in their hands; and that, upon every occasion in which a doubt has appeared as to the propriety of the acts of its officers, the Board have lent a ready ear to objections and complaints, and, in the interest of the policy-holders whom they represent, have carefully investigated each of them in turn upon its own merits.

"That the persistence of the assailants of the Company in repeating their attacks, and endeavoring to prejudice the public mind against it by the repetition of them, after so many and complete refutations, evinces a state of mind so hostile, not to say malicious, towards the Company and its officers, as to deprive them, with all impartial minds, of any just claim to consideration.

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

Dated April 16, 1873, and signed by every member of the Board.

This is the clear and unhesitating language of thirty-six gentlemen, who are well known in the communities in which they live, and whose character, intelligence, and honor will not be affected by the impudent and vituperative assaults of a dismissed employe.

A word in respect to the action of the Assembly Committee of which Mr. C. W. Herrick was Chairman, and which Mr. Homans in his madness and malignity alleges resulted in conviction of malfeasance in office.

The Committee consisted of seven members. Four made a report censuring the officers, three made a report vindicating them. Neither was acted upon by either house. The lateness of the period at which they were presented prevented consideration, although the representatives of this Company used every honorable means to have them brought up for discussion and action, in the full confidence that, when the facts were known as they should be, both as to the origin of the charges and the means used to procure the majority report, it would be overwhelmingly rejected. Notwithstanding these facts, Mr. Homans, who is Secretary, Treasurer, and member of the Executive Committee of an organization recently created in hostility to this Company, and whose powers of taxation of the companies composing it are almost unlimited, called the Chamber of Life Insurance, and his aiders and abettors are flooding the country with this majority report, falsely and fraudulently conveying to the public the idea that it has the sanction of the Legislature of the State.

The intelligent public must judge in whom it is most safe to repose confidence, this discarded officer or the following Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York:

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President of the Company.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany, N. Y.
ROBERT H. MCCURDY, 10 East Fourteenth street.
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Vice-President Relief Fire Insurance Company.
MARTIN BATES, of Martin Bates & Co.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., of Betts & Robinson.
JOHN WADSWORTH.
OLIVER H. PALMER.
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS.
SAMUEL M. CORNELL, Catskill, N. Y.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Elmira, N. Y.
W. SMITH BROWN, of W. S. Brown & Co.
RICHARD PATRICK, Vice-President Bank State of New York.
WILLIAM H. POPHAM.
WILLIAM A. HAINES of Halsted, Haines & Co.
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, President Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
DAVID HOADLEY, President Manhattan Iron Company.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President New York State Loan and Trust Company.
W. E. DODGE, of Phelps, Dodge & Co.
GEORGE S. COE, President American Exchange National Bank.
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE, late of Vermilye & Co.
JOHN E. DEVELIN.
HENRY E. DAVIES, late Chief Justice Court of Appeals.
RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice-President of the Company.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, of Skiddy, Minford & Co.
J. ELLIOT CONDICT, of J. E. Condict & Co.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, of Holden, Hopkins & Stokes.
HERMAN C. VON POST, of Oelrichs & Co.
GEORGE C. RICHARDSON, Boston, Mass.
ALEXANDER H. RICE, Boston, Mass.
W. T. BABCOCK, San Francisco, Cal.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, Philadelphia.
F. H. COSSITT, No. 188 Madison avenue.
LEWIS MAY, of May & King, bankers.
OLIVER HARRIMAN, of Low, Harriman & Co., dry goods.

A Domestic Tragedy and Its Moral.

From the Danbury News.

When a woman puts three mackerel to soak over night in a dish-pan whose sides are eight inches high, and leaves the pan on a stairway, she has accomplished her mission and should go hence. This was what a Division street woman did, Friday night. Filled the pan at the pump, and then left it standing on the steps to the stoop, while she went into the next house to see how many buttons would be required to go down the front of a redingote. And a mighty important affair that was to be sure. And there was her husband tearing through the house in search of a handkerchief, and not finding it, of course. And then he rushed out into the yard, wondering where on earth that woman could be, and started down the steps without seeing the pan, or even dreaming that anyone could be so idiotic as to leave it there. Of course he stepped on it; or, at least, that is the supposition, as the neighbors were brought out by the crash that followed, saw a horrified man, and a high dish-pan, and three very demoralized mackerel shooting across the garden, and smashing down the shrubbery. And he was a nice sight, was that unhappy man, when they got him on his feet. There wasn't a dry rag on him, and his hair was full of bits of mackerel, and one of his shoulders was out of joint, and his coat was split the whole length of the back, and he appeared to be out of his head. He was carried into the house by some of the men, and laid on a bed, while others went after the doctor, and sixteen women assembled in the front room, and talked in whispers about the inscrutable ways of Providence, and what a warning this was to people who never looked where they were going.

President Grant's Last Speech, Delivered July 30, at Kingston, N. Y., at a Reception Given by Gen. Sharpe.

From the New York Times.

Ladies and gentlemen of Kingston: I have been in your county two days, and I have found them most enjoyable here and at Overlook Mountain. I am very much fatigued, and want to retire, as I shall leave to take the early boat for New York in the morning.

EXPIATION.

The Foul Murder of Mrs. Lampley Avenged—Two Human Wolves Strung Up.

Baltimore (Aug. 1) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

This morning Thomas R. Hollohan (whose right name is Thurman R. Whalen) and Joshua Nicholson yielded up their lives upon the gallows as the penalty for the murder of Mrs. Mary Lampley, an aged lady, on the night of the 2d of January. The murder was a most atrocious one. The condemned men spent their last night on earth in singing and praying till nearly midnight, under the guidance of their spiritual advisers. At 12 o'clock they retired to their separate cells, and in ten minutes afterward both of them were sleeping soundly and peacefully. At 5 o'clock this morning they rose and dressed themselves neatly. Nicholson asked for a bath, which was given him, and both men were shaved. They then had their breakfast, consisting of ham, eggs, coffee, and bread, and each ate a very hearty meal. At 8 o'clock the clergy, accompanied by some devoted members of the Methodist Church, were admitted to their cells, and religious exercises occupied the next hour. Fervent prayers were offered, hymns were loudly sung, and the long corridors of the jail resounded with the music of strong voices in the simple hymns of Methodism.

As the excitement of the solemn moment began to tell upon the condemned men they showed more nervousness than at any previous time, and, indeed, more than they exhibited upon the gallows. They joined in the hymns with loud voices, Hollohan swaying his body to and fro, twitching his hands and biting his lips, while his eyes had an uneasy, shifting glare. Nicholson several times broke into tears, but quickly repressed them. The men were next taken into the Directors' room of the jail. Their spiritual advisers were closeted with them there, and till nearly 10 o'clock they remained engaged in a most impressive prayer-meeting.

On entering the room the hymn,

Alas! and did my Savior bleed?

was sung, the prisoners lending their voices to the strength of the chorus. The Rev. Mr. Doll then offered prayer, and the preparation of the Holy Communion was next proceeded with. The Rev. Richard Norris consecrated the elements, and the Sacrament was then administered by the Rev. Messrs. Doll and Wilson. The prisoners partook of it in deep silence, with their heads bowed, while of all those present there was no one whose face was not suffused with tears. As the clergy handed the bread and wine to the prisoners, they looked up devoutly and their lips moved as if in prayer. When the Communion had been concluded another prayer was delivered by the Rev. Wm. S. Edwards. The prisoners were then invited to speak, and both of them did so. They related much of the evil experience of their past lives, professed repentance, and repeatedly asked for assurances of God's pardon. This the reverend gentleman assured them they would obtain if they were truly penitent. Hollohan then voluntarily knelt and prayed aloud. His language was beautiful and his expression remarkably sincere. At half-past 9 o'clock notice was given to Sheriff Kane that the religious services had been concluded, and that the prisoners were now ready. The Sheriff then entered the room, and Hollohan and Nicholson, advancing towards him, took him by the hand. The Deputy Sheriffs, Goodrich and Roseman, accompanied Col. Kane, having with them the ropes for pinioning the men, and the short black gowns which were to cover their bodies.

The general farewell was then spoken; the ministers and the gentlemen accompanying them each shook hands with the condemned men, and each expressed to them his hope of meeting in a better world. The Sheriffs fastened the men's hands behind them and the gowns were put over their heads. The mournful procession was formed and passed through the main hall of the jail, and through the yard to the gallows. Hollohan and Nicholson walked firmly; a smile hovered on the lips of each, and neither showed the slightest symptom of trepidation. Recognizing some acquaintances among the lines of spectators between whom they passed, they nodded familiarly to them. The day was bright and beautiful, and the rays of the sun were tempered by a cooling breeze.

The gallows was erected in the most secluded corner of the jail—a little nook on its north side, inclosed by the jail itself and the outer walls of the yard. It was the spot farthest removed from the public gaze; but it was still visible from the higher elevations on Calvert street and the hills bounding it on the north side. Every foot of ground from which a view of the gallows could be obtained had its occupant. The hills were black with people, the streets were thronged and the windows and roofs of the houses in the vicinity were crowded. It is estimated that fully fifteen thousand persons witnessed the execution despite all the efforts to make it as private as possible. People whose houses commanded a view to the jail yard obtained as much as $10 for a place at the windows or on their roofs, and owners of wagons drove a lucrative business in hiring out standing places on top of them. There were comparatively few people within the jail. The Board of Visitors had limited the number of tickets to 150, and the possessors of these were crowded around the gallows as the procession from the cells to the scaffold made its appearance. Within this little inclosure there was a deathly silence, while from the crowd on the outside of the jail came hoarse cries, "Hurry up your show!" "What time is this matinee to begin?" and "We are getting tired of waiting." As the procession entered the inclosure a great, hoarse shout arose from the multitude on the outside, and Hollohan turned about and smiled upon the crowd with an exultant air. At the foot of the scaffold there was a momentary halt. Then the four clergymen, Messrs. Doll, Norris, Wilson, and Williams, ascended it. Next came the two condemned men, and then followed Sheriff Kane and his assistants. The prisoners marched up the long flight of stairs without the slightest tremor, frequently halting a second to cast a look around them upon the crowd, and when they reached the platform and could see over the jail walls the vast multitude gathered to witness the fearful scene. They remained for some moments looking at the panorama spread before them, sweeping their eyes around and turning about to get a full view. As the crowd caught sight of them there a sudden hush of the shouts and clamor, and at that moment the clergy surrounded the doomed men and reminded them of the approach of the last moment of their lives. Hollohan and Nicholson at once became duly attentive. They drooped their heads and participated with the minister in prayer, while the spectators raised their hats and an awful stillness pervaded the scene. The suspense lasted so long as to become almost intolerable. When, in ten minutes' time, the ministers indicated that they had finished, Sheriff Kane stepped forward and asked that attention might be paid to Hollohan while he spoke a few parting words. All noises were again quieted, when Hollohan advanced to the scaffold railing, and in a loud, clear voice spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS: You are aware that I am about to die a victim of the law. I acknowledge my sins and hope in Jesus. I am willing to give up my life for the crime that I have done. (Here he hesitated a minute or two as if not exactly knowing what to say. He then went on.) There is nothing like Christ and brotherly love. It is better than money, than gold. I was once arrested and sent to the Penitentiary wrongfully. I defy any man in the United States, or in the world, to say that I was ever arrested, or was in a court-house, either as a prisoner or as a witness, before 1868, when I was arrested in Prince George's County. I was sent to the Penitentiary and treated wrongfully by a Judge of the Court and officers of the law in power at that time. I lost everything I had—my wife, whom I expect to meet in Heaven. When I think of the upright Judge and gentlemanly State's Attorney, and all the officers down at Annapolis—the more I think of them the more I love them. They treated me kindly and rightly; also Mr. Irwin and all the officers of the jail. They have all treated me kindly, and I thank them very kindly. Gentlemen, I die in the faith of Jesus Christ, and die a Christian, and bid you all good-bye. Good-bye."

There was deep silence while Hollohan was speaking, interrupted only by subdued murmurs of "Amen!" and "God bless you!" when he alluded to his hopes of salvation through religion. He bit his lip occasionally when he spoke, but there were no other signs of fear in his demeanor. When he had finished he returned to his place on the platform of the gallows, and Sheriff Kane then asked that equal attention might be paid to some remarks which Nicholson desired to make. Again there was utter silence as Nicholson took the place which Hollohan had just vacated. He looked around upon the crowd, once more nodded to some acquaintances whom he perceived, drew a long breath, and then spoke as follows:

"I wish to make a few remarks about Christ, to show His great mercy. The confession that was given by me was given under the promise from Mr. Crone that I should be made a State's witness. All that was his promise, and I will state to you that the statement of Thomas Nicholson, made at Annapolis Court-House, was the truth, and may God bless his soul! I only have a few remarks to make. (How do you do, Brother Crone?) I feel that my punishment is just. I warn you against the love of money. I die trusting in the merits of Jesus Christ as my personal Savior. I die and leave my dear wife and precious children in the hands of a merciful God. May God be with you all and save me. I bid adieu to this world."

Nicholson commenced to speak in a clear, loud voice, but when he alluded to his wife and children he faltered, and a great sob came into his throat; but he conquered it, and continued in the same firm voice with which he had commenced. At the moment when he spoke of Crone he detected him among the throng immediately under the scaffold and nodded to him. When Nicholson had concluded, Hollohan again stepped forward and said: "I have a few more remarks to make. I freely forgive all my enemies, and hope those that I have will forgive me." Nicholson came to his side and said: "I also wish to return the same." And then both men returned to their place under the nooses, which were dangling from the upper beam. The last moment was now near at hand. The clergy shook the two men by the hand long and fervently, and when they had released them the Sheriff placed the white caps over their heads and fastened them about their necks. The nooses were lowered from the beams, and the Sheriff also secured them about the throats of the doomed. As he was fastening that of Hollohan's the latter said:

"Sheriff, please make it tight, and be sure to put the knot directly under my left ear."

The Sheriff finished this office, and the platform was cleared. Just at this moment Hollohan extended his hand as far as the ropes about his wrist would permit him, and said to Nicholson:

"Brother Nicholson, give me your hand. I will bid you good-bye. I hope to meet you in Heaven!"

Nicholson held out his left hand, and for a moment the fingers were interlaced in a firm grip of each other's. Then both men said to Col. Kane, "Good-bye, Sheriff!" and each murmured the dying words of the martyr Stephen:

"Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!"

The Sheriff and his assistants left the scaffold, and it was occupied only by the two black-cloaked, white-capped figures of the men who were standing on the brink of eternity; their gowns fluttered in the breeze, and, as they lifted, their fingers could be seen working in nervous movements. Sheriff Kane was the last to descend. He came down the steps with a slow tread, and, as he reached the ground, he halted an instant, then stretched out his hand to grasp the rope which unloosed the trigger. A short, sharp pull was given to it; the creak of the rope was followed by the unloosing of the bolt which held the two sides of the platform together. They fell apart quickly and noiselessly, and, with a loud thud, the bodies of the two men fell to the end of the ropes and dangled in the air.

After the fall Nicholson's body scarcely moved; a slight twitching of the legs was all that was perceptible, and even this ceased within the space of two minutes. Hollohan died hard; for five minutes after the drop fell he continued to draw up his legs in convulsive movements—his feet trembled; after that time his body was as quiet as that of his partner in crime. The execution took place at precisely five minutes after 10. At half-past 10 the body of Hollohan was cut down. The attending physician examined it and found that he had died of strangulation, the neck not being broken by the fall. The face was of a deep purple, but beyond that there were no extreme signs of suffering. Hollohan's body was placed in a handsome mahogany coffin, and, as he has no relatives here, it will be interred in Green Mount Cemetery by the Prisoners' Aid Society. At a quarter to 11 Nicholson's body was taken down, and the medical examination revealed that death had been almost instantaneous. His neck had been broken by the fall, and, in consequence of the painless death, his face was as calm as that of a person who had died a natural death. Nicholson's body was given to his relatives, and will be interred by them. With the removal of the bodies the immense crowd dispersed, and the first execution which Baltimore had witnessed for fourteen years was a thing of the past.

New Routes to Europe.

In March last, Mr. Sanford Fleming submitted to the Canadian Parliament a report upon the practicability of materially shortening the lines of communication between America and Europe. By his route, the time for the transit of the mails and passengers between London and New York would be reduced to seven days. His plan is to construct a railway from the main lines from New York to Montreal and Quebec to Shippegan, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At this point a steamer is to be taken to St. George's Harbor, on the coast of Newfoundlad, thence by rail to St. Johns, Newfoundland, thence across the Atlantic to Valentia, and thence by rail to London, making the whole trip in 171 hours, or 7⅛ days. The following table shows the distances from point to point in the proposed route:

	Hours.
From London to Valentia at present rate of speed in England	16
From Valentia to St. Johns, 1,640 miles, at 16½ miles per hour	100
From St. Johns to St. Georges, 250 miles, at 30 miles per hour	8½
From St. Georges to Shippegan, 250 miles, at 16½ miles per hour	15¼
From Shippegan to New York, 906 miles, at 30 miles per hour	31
Total hours	171

Another route is suggested, which is still shorter, as follows:

New York to Gaspe Bay, all rail, 850 miles	1 day 4 hours
Gaspe Bay to Moville (Londonderry), 1,987 miles	5 days 1 hour
Moville to London, rail and steamboat	15 hours
New York to London—total	6 days 20 hours

In the winter these routes would be impracticable. Steamers could then land at Halifax, and thence the journey could be made by rail to any part of the United States. Prominent capitalists in Canada have signified their willingness to unite with capitalists in the United States in establishing one of these routes. As everything is subordinated to speed, it is probable that such a route will be acceptable and popular.

The Northern Pacific Survey.

Bismarck, D. T. (Aug. 1), Dispatch to the St. Paul Pioneer.

Gen. Rosser arrived last night on the steamer Key West. The expedition arrived at the Yellowstone River on the 17th, 15 miles above the supply depot. The party were all well. One man was killed by accident and another died from sickness. Gen. Rosser has secured a perfectly practicable line, and one 28 miles less distance than Lindley's line. The road can be built cheaper than the line from Fargo to Bismarck. It is 205 miles to Glendine Creek, 254 miles to Powder River,—saving 16 miles of distance on the aforesaid impracticable line. A boundless quantity of coal was found 25½ miles west of the Missouri River, and of good quality. The expedition encountered some severe storms. One, a heavy hail, killed many antelope. No elk or buffalo were seen.

No Indians were seen. The expedition is pushing on to Prior's Creek, 250 miles west of the Yellowstone. Mauvais Terre, or bad lands, have been passed. There is good soil and a handsome appearance in the valley. Prof. Phelps, of the State Normal School at Winona, returned with Gen. Rosser. He has six large boxes of specimens, collected on the route. Lieut. Fred Grant also returned. All leave to-day for the East.

Mr. Felton's party, of the Pennsylvania Central, arrived also last night, in company with Col. Merriam's party, of St. Paul. They have visited Fort Lincoln and other points of interest, and leave, eastward bound, to-night. Maj. Smith had a conference with Chiefs of the peace tribes at Fort Lincoln this morning. The Indians are dissatisfied. They expected to go to Washington, but will return to Fort Berthold. They say they have been robbed by the Agents and Commissioners, and are starving. They want food; want arms; want protection from the Sioux; and want settlements for the lands belonging to them in Dakota. They won't take Smith's word, but want the documents in black and white. They say that the white man's promises have been false, and their word is not good.

The Toughest of Cats.

From the Danbury News.

There is a man on Franklin street who has been engaged in the past two months in a mighty effort to kill a cat. In that time that unfortunate animal has explored the bottom of every sheet and stream of water within six miles of Danbury, has had an unintentional taste of the several new varieties of powder, and has got so it can tell in the dark, without looking around, the difference between a half brick and a whole one. The man himself hasn't got a whole piece of clothing in his wardrobe, and has almost entirely lost the use of one leg from rheumatism contracted while drowning the cat, and has more scratches on him than the survivor of four wives. His aged father says he will take a chair out in the yard on a pleasant afternoon, and will sit there for two hours at a time and look at that cat and swear.

She Hauled It In.

From the Gloucester (Mass.) Advertiser.

On Tuesday the yacht United States, Capt. James Doherty, took out a party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Miss Fannie Bemis and Mr. Isaac S. Smythe, of St. Louis, on a fishing excursion to Burnham's rocks, off Eastern point. After fishing a short time, Miss Bemis felt a smart bite and hauled in a mammoth cod, weighing 130 pounds. Has any Gloucester lady ever done as well as this? If so we should be pleased to hear her name.

SUMMER-RESORTS.

Cape May—A Sacred Concert—The Beach—West Jersey and the Quakers.

Mackinac—A Proposed National Park—The Objects of Interest—How Two Chicagoans Got a Ducking.

The Catskills—Views from Overlook Mountain—President Grant's Recent Visit.

CAPE MAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 31, 1873.

The devil rejoices at the coming of summer, for then it is his season. Restraints are put away; oil and water mingle; worthless young men get opportunity to turn the heads of respectable wives; the married men spend much of the day selfishly in the bar-room; and good women, well protected, but weary of the monotony of responsibility and monogamy, bestow favors from choice acquaintances which, if put in a scene in a novel, would sound shocking. "Why don't you write a novel, Jasper?" says A to J; "you have seen enough." "That's the reason I don't write the novel," says Jasper.

Around these great hotels, particularly in the Middle-State climate, there

LOITER A SET

of young men, and older ones as well, who lurk in wait for foolish women. It makes no difference to them if they lose their time and game. If they do lose both, they kill time, which is worth nothing to them, and get protest for a little calumny, which the woman never hears, but which sails around invisibly, almost inaudibly, in the air, like miasma or Yellow-Jack, to kill the subject of it. Whether this waywardness is the fruit of the carnal heart, of the perpetual novel-reading which is going on all round these great inns, of the mixing of single women and their yarns about lovers, of married women who can no more have two lovers than two Bedesemers to save them, or of whatever, it is the saddest, worst aspect of our society. It is playing with powder; it is experimenting with poison. I never see a young girl with her head full of lovers, deep in the confidence of a young married woman but I know that a bad tune is being played in that young wife's ear. The life she is leading slips its harness a little; self-respect relaxes a peg; obligation feels for the first time onerous; and the maid is stronger than the wife, because she may be right in her coquetry, and go on with it freely and unchallenged.

This is a good place, however, to be if you like

THIS KIND OF THING:

A daily bath, three-quarters of an hour long, in the fringes of the ocean, coquetting with Eternity. For the rest, treating somebody, or being treated, in our loud American fashion; sitting around the piazzas and swapping gossip; taking a ride once a day, and fighting the big-bellied flies which settle on the nag like nail-heads. That is about all. There is music three times a day, and I must say of the music, at the place where I feed, that it is more pleasing to me than I can describe. Sometimes I climb up into the music-stand to see how they make it so well. The big fiddler nods at me, and three of the little fiddlers speak in spattering English. The finite-blower fingers his stops with additional diligence; and Hassler, the leader, allegs that so much encouragement quite unnerves him. I take it all in good part, and behave quite seriously and wisely, and do not know one note of music from the other. To me there is a bewildering charm in the whole performance as I see it out of the blessed realm of ignorance, and I feel like one hearing a charming woman who addresses him in a language which he cannot interpret. But the divinity is there, and who can fail to apprehend it?

Last Sunday night, they gave a

SACRED CONCERT.

on the lawn of Congress Hall. Several thousand people were out there, in the cool sea-air, filling chaises, promenading, standing hip-shotten, akimbo, etc., and looking at the programme. I saw Beethoven, Schubert, and all the fantastic composers underlined, and said: "It's too much for me!" But, at the waving of the wand, I heard almost the the articulate trumped-words of a hymn. I never suspected to be of any scientific value:

All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall!

Then the solo-players drew the great hosanna down to a sweet strain as of courtesy and aside directions:

Bring forth the royal diadem;

And my friend with the bass-drum, pounding at every word as if cannon were being fired on a great occasion, made the last line resound:

And crown him Lord of all.

The leader of the orchestra was a Hebrew, but there is no theology in art, and he corrected himself presently by giving us plenty of Judaism, as in "The Creation," etc. I felt the grandeur of this solemn entertainment, so much at variance with the daily music of light waltzes and puling airyisms from men-monkeys like Offenbach; and it was excellent to know that these religious chords awoke responses in more breasts than had ever gathered to hear the music of frivolity.

CHURCH-GOING

is a pleasure of this place, also. There are many churches very well attended, and the Sabbath-day is purified with the odorous and melodious sprinkling when the bells speak out of the sky to say and grave, saying: "Come! If health fail you, lose not consolation. This day is the Lord's."

Those who go to church come back with sweeter expressions. You can tell them by new gentleness and serenity. Many of them bathe, also, after church-hours; for, if your ox fall into the ditch of a Sunday, as he must have done to be pulled out, according to the parable, why not an invalid man fall into the surf? There is authority for it.

Ah! that bath! How hard it is to write about it when you can take it. Sensible woman that "never told her love" in the poem, but loved. And there will never be a sensible newspaper-correspondent until we get one who

WRITES NOTHING AT ALL.

My conception of the dignity of the newspaper-business—and I throw this hint out to the *Nation*, which is concerned on the subject—is, that an elegant writer ought to get a large salary, and be allowed to be perfectly idle. He ought to pad, wear an eye-glass, carry some Greek proof-sheets in his hand, and send his bills to the office. That's the kind of man I would be willing to be, particularly at the seaside. Other people have those privileges. They play poker in a small back room at the end of a dark hall; they go off and fish for snapping mackerel; they look in at the office-window where I am pegging away, producing perhaps three lines in two hours and berating my woful condition, and remark:

"There's poor old Gath still at it!"

Let us pass from these sad reflections. Let us go down to the beach, and see the people, and perhaps postpone this letter which we have been so long floundering in.

THE BEACH HERE

is hard and wide enough for thirty—nay, fifty—wagons to drive upon it at low water. You can drive from Cold Spring Inlet, on the ocean, to the steamboat-landing on Delaware Bay,—a distance of fully 7 miles,—passing all the fronts of Cape May City, the light-house, and the coast-guard station. You can drive also back by a country-road to Higby's and Diamond Beach, passing through the greenest marine foliages, mosses, and ferns, which I have seen on any coast,—their cool, deep, shifting dyes defined against the ivory-like sands: and the hay-beach is paved with the smallest, rarest, pebbles I have ever seen,—incent, almost intelligent with expression. The neighboring country is thickly settled with Jersey farm-houses,—generally built of frame, and often by mechanics who are at once ship-carpenters, house-carpenters, pilots, and hack-drivers. The products of the farms are, in the main, corn and fruit; the inlets produce plenty of fish and shell-fish to make life cheap; and the doomed oyster, who is usually eaten alive, is condemned to manure the ground with his shell. Man's inhumanity to the oyster is a solitary thing. They are not only smacked with a knife which was devised in the form and spirit of murder, but spread out naked to the eye in all their voluptuousness, and, being gazed at, are in various ways tortured, like the early martyrs, on griddles, spits, stews, etc. Succulent, succulent, inoffensive, delicate, they have suffered as much persecution as the Vaudoise. I never see an oyster but I feel for him—with a fork.

THE LIFE OF PEOPLE

in Lower, or what is called West Jersey, is a novel study to a man from the great interior plain of the country. West Jersey is more Quaker than Pennsylvania, and the Quaker nature prevails in the major part of the State,—often, indeed generally, engrafted upon Baptist, Methodist, and other "persuasions." There it loses the broad-brim and the sonorous angular pronoun, but keeps as close, thrifty, and penurious as ever. "He pennres very well," said one Jersey farmer of his neighbor. "He fishes up his boarders [gives them fish to eat], and lets 'em scratch for their own selves." Out of Jersey, if I remember well, came Hicks, the great spiritualizer or de-spiritualizer of Quakerism.

WILLIAM PENN

had a manor and great possessions here, and he was probably the father of this State as well as of Pennsylvania. He always seemed to me to be a curious compound of the common place and the main chance; his posterity were neither good Quakers nor good men. But, by fortuitously falling upon the best belt of land in any of the Royal grants, he turned out to have done a better thing than any Lord-Proprietor of the Colonies. His people grew rich, and then others stopped persecuting them. His doctrine of non-resistance drew the war-ridden thousands of the Continent to rest under that blessed promise of "rest and peace forever; and it is to this day a more statesmanlike touchword to people, and better to country, than the conscript-system of Schornhorst and Bismarck. Immigration to America will never grow less while Europe is agreed to draft the best years of every man's life for military service. The influence of Quakerism in the Middle States has, to a great degree, extended over the German elements which settled under their patronage. The two make the ponderosity and stability, as well as the notable want of interestingness, in this latitude.

I don't know what this has to do with a watering-place letter, except to introduce the remark that West-Jerseymen got

THE QUAKER "SET"

in the beginning,—that mixture of spiritual light and hard six-pences; plain, short speech, amounting to no manners; and abiding love of money. Their blunt courtships, little recreation, long lives lengthened out by abstinence, and heads always cool and level for business, have, in some instances, made them the most prosperous merchants in the world; but, in much of Jersey, they have had no such opportunities, and are proverbial for their almost heathenish dislike of strangers. They boast, from the Hudson River to Cape May, is dotted with summer-settlements; but the Jersey character at Long Branch is crabid and hard as at Cape May. The laws are properly severe, but punishment is not equally distributed,—always discriminating against the outsider. The hospitality so notable in other sequestered places, which gladdens at the coming of a guest, is replaced in Jersey by a hard visage, which softens scarcely to the paramount love of Mammon; and litigation is the highest form of public life in many of these country-communities. He pennres, and sues people," said the old farmer above referred to, of his neighbor. GATH.

MACKINAC.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MACKINAC, Mich., July 30, 1873.

Beautiful Isle! I sing of thee,
Mackinac, my Mackinac,

is the opening couplet of a parody on George Cooper's popular song, found written upon a stone, five years ago, near the base of Arch Rock, on the northeast side of this salubrious island. The tribute was well deserved. No island in the West surpasses it as a

NATURAL SUMMER-RESORT.

The air is never oppressive. A refreshing breeze always tempers the most fervid sunshine. Mackinac is hoary with legendary interest and stirring historical events. The popular tradition among the red men was, that, centuries ago, while many of their people were assembled at Point St. Ignace, gazing intently at the rising sun, during the Great Manitou or February Moon, they saw this island suddenly

ASCEND OUT OF THE WATER

and assume its present shape. To them it appeared in form like a huge turtle with "his back up;" hence they gave it a name which, translated into French, became Michilimackinac, From the island the name passed to all the adjacent country. Afterward the term became abselete, and attached only to the island, where it is now abbreviated to Mackinac, commonly pronounced Mackinaw.

Indian mythology revered it as the home of the fairies, and invested it with a veneration that was displayed in offerings to propitiate the Great Spirit whenever the dusky warriors neared or passed the island. They deemed it enchanted ground. Every description of it was extravagantly poetical. Pioneer travelers were told that, just beyond the Manitoulines, "sitting like an emerald gem in the clear, pellucid waye, is the rock-girt fairy isle of Mackinac."

But the fairies have long since departed, and given place to the

MOST DEGENERATE SET

of Indians and half-breeds to be found anywhere. There are 700 or 800 of the dirt-colored population. They are indescribably lazy. All day they loaf around the street skirting the lake, basking in the sunshine; and the only relief to the monotony of their useless existence, apparently, is a lively scrimmage. Street-fights are common.

Father Marquette was the first white man who landed on the island, in 1668. He was a devout Jesuit, and a believer in celibacy. Every subsequent white settler

MUST HAVE DIFFERED

from him, for the Indians and whites are now so badly mixed as to render a pure, unadulterated old settler a rarity.

One of the natives—the Hon. T. W. Ferry—promises to do great things for the island. His father, the Rev. W. M. Ferry, was sent here in 1823, by the United States Foreign Mission Society, of New York. Two years afterward, he built the Mission House, which subsequently passed into other hands, was enlarged, and has now become the leading hotel. Senator Ferry, impressed with the laudable desire of improving his native isle, proposes to have the Government set apart and fit it up as

A NATIONAL PARK.

A resolution to this effect passed the Senate last winter, and will, it is expected, be adopted by the Lower House.

Nature has contributed much toward such a design. Objects of entrancing interest meet the lover of the fantastically-beautiful at every turn. In some places, the bluff rises almost perpendicularly to a height of 150 feet above the level of the lake. Rugged, jagged rocks project over the water, and rise to an altitude that affords commanding views from their numerous summits. The surrounding waters are of crystalline purity. At the south end, the harbor is deep enough for the largest vessel.

THE TOWN IS OLD-FASHIONED,

partly French, slightly modern, mainly antiquated, and smells strongly of fresh fish. Among the Indians it was known as the "Home of the Fishes." The principal occupation of the inhabitants is fishing. The immediate vicinity has been comparatively cleared of the finny tribes, but they are caught plentifully within a radius of 60 miles. The nets are set at evening and taken up at sunrise.

The island itself is not devoid of interest. Upon the brow of the bluff overlooking the town is

THE OLD FORT,

which has been successively held by the Indians, the French, the British, and the Americans. It covers about two acres of ground, and is very threateningly situated. But, if a fleet of gunboats were to get that far Chicago-ward with hostile intent, it is not likely they would take this channel when the one several miles below is unprotected and open, even though the little poppycock arrangement perched up here is not very formidable. It is said the Government proposes to abandon it next year.

About a mile northwest of Fort Mackinac is the site of

FORT HOLMES,

named in memory of Maj. Holmes, who fell in the unsuccessful attempt to wrest the island from the British during the War of 1812. From the top of a rickety observatory,—the highest point on the island,—a magnificently-grand view is obtained. On a perfectly clear day, vessels can be seen entering St. Mary's River, 30 miles to the northeast; while, 18 miles in the opposite direction, the rapidly-growing village of Cheboygan is visible.

AMONG THE OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

are "Arch Rock,"—a natural arch spanning a chasm over 80 feet high by 40 feet in width; "Sugar-Loaf Rock,"—a cavernous, calcareous rock, 134 feet high, located in the midst of a thick wood; and, of course, a "Lover's Leap" Rock, from whose 175-foot summits Me-che-mock-e-nung-o-qua, an Objibway maiden, on learning the death of her lover, leaped over the bluff, and joined her beloved in the "Happy Hunting-Grounds."

Any one sweltering in the dusty city, enervated by heat and depressed with business-cares, may here find an

ENTIRE REBUKE FROM BOTH.

The mail arrives when it comes, and that with remarkable irregularity. It was expected, three days ago, by Sarnia boat from Detroit, and has not arrived yet. All mail matter is sent and received via Detroit.

The temperature is so cold that a spring or winter overcoat is very acceptable. It is doubtful if the thermometer ever rises above 80 degrees.

Every hotel in the village is

FULL OF VISITORS,

at $3.50 per diem. They are mainly from Detroit and Cleveland. Chicago is largely represented. Among the latter are N. K. Fairbank, Fred H. Winston, Mr. Adams (of Crerar & Adams), Mr. Peabody (of Gallup & Peabody), the Rev. Dr. Locke, of Grace Church, and a large party of ladies.

A BUCKING

in company with Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., Commander of the Department, Messrs. Winston, Fairbank, Adams, and others yesterday chartered a tug, and went 15 or 18 miles northeast to fish. At the landing, when Mr. Winston was about to step into the boat, it glided away, and the rotund ex-Railroad-President stopped into the water, which so tickled Mr. Adams that, unmindful of his footing, he stepped on a plank which, having no support at that end, went up suddenly and sent down the supply-merchant as unexpectedly. Both gentlemen, undressed, hung up their clothing, and indulged in a swim while their linen was drying.

MILITARY.

A little show of animation is imparted to the village by the presence of Company F, of the First Infantry, and the band of the Regiment from Fort Wayne, Detroit. The band contains twenty-four pieces. It plays in the fort every morning when guard is mounted, and an hour each evening at the Mission. But the soldiers dislike the place. Of the twenty-five men, one-half are in the guard-house for desertion.

A different aspect to affairs may be given when the

MACKINAC & MARQUETTE RAILROAD

is pushed through to a connection with Mr. Joy's other Michigan roads. Land in this vicinity is not worth much. The citizens hold their claims under patents from the British Government, confirmed to them by President Madison. The main part of the island, however, is a Government reservation. Mr. Joy's project is to connect Detroit and Lake Superior with an all-rail line for the transportation of iron ore to the furnaces at Wyandotte and Cleveland. Surveying parties are now running preliminary lines, and, in accordance with the terms of the grant, work will soon have to be commenced; but a means of crossing the Straits has not yet been developed. When that important discovery shall have been made, it will doubtless also be ascertained that Chicago is in a position to retain the ore trade she has secured. J. W. M.

THE CATSKILLS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN, N. Y., July 31, 1873.

"The rocks and the mountains shall all flee away." We know the words of the old song, but we don't believe them. It is impossible that we should, in sight of these majestic hills, which cannot help believing are everlasting. It is very well to sing them on the wide plains and rolling prairies, for there one might suppose the prediction had been verified.

Overlook Mountain is

THE HIGHEST POINT

of the famous Catskills; and the new house, which is in the full prosperity of its third summer, is nearly 4,000 feet above the sea. From the front of the hotel, the Valley of the Hudson is stretched out for a hundred miles. Imagination can fill in the details,—the twenty thousand farms on one bank of the stream, the thirty thousand on the other,—the various towns and villages scattered about like groups of the toy-houses with which children play. The river, seen from a distance of ten miles, seems but a few feet in width,—a little silver stream. We know that the boats which we see passing up and down are large steamers, with hundreds of people on board; but, for once at least, truth seems too absurd to be true.

On each side, and to the rear of the house, lie

THE MOUNTAINS,—

waves upon waves of living green, but without ebb or flow. Among them wind the most bewitching and bewildering bridle-paths, which trained ponies carry one safely over; walks, too, among forest-trees, over beds of fern, among daisies and luxuriantly-blooming mountain-laurel. The bedding-plants, as Mr. Girdler Given, almost more wonderful than all the rest. Such strong and lavish coloring would be censured as unnatural if placed by a painter on his canvas.

THE HOTEL

is so cosy and homelike, notwithstanding its great size and accommodations for half-a-thousand guests, that it hardly seems right to call it by that name, so suggestive of unmoneyed surroundings. All the blessings of civilization are here in abundance, though how they were ever dragged so far above their ordinary level is one of the mysteries. Bath-rooms, with hot and cold water; a table spread with every luxury of a city hotel; well-furnished sleeping rooms, well ventilated, with a fine view from nearly every one, and at night lit with the best of gas. The thermometer is very reasonable and well-behaved instruments in this place,—quite contensed never to exceed 72 degrees, and often so far below that as to make one forget there is such a thing as hot weather. Mosquitoes and flies have gone as "the rocks and the valleys are to do some time."

GEN. GRANT

was evidently as glad to come to this mountain-top as we were to receive him; and, though his visit was short, every hour was crowded full. He reached the house last Tuesday afternoon, in company with his Private Secretary, Gen. O. E. Babcock, and Gen. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port of New York. A cordial greeting met him at the threshold, ever which the word "Welcome," in a lovely device of green, spoke for every inmate of the hotel. In the evening, all had an opportunity of speaking to him personally. He was extremely good-natured, with every temptation to be otherwise, for he was not left to himself for a moment, except when indulging in one solitary cigar after dinner.

The usual dancing went on during the evening, only interrupted by a little concert, given during the evening by the colored waiters of the house, who, assembling on the piazza just outside where the President was sitting, rendered in hearty style the

OLD ARMY-SONGS,

to which he had listened under such different circumstances and among such different surroundings, when the "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp" was through Southern fields, and "The boys were marching" to a tragic accompaniment.

Wednesday morning everybody went to walk with even more spirit than usual, for all were interested in showing to our guests the exceeding beauties of their mountain-home. The whole party showed full appreciation, and half-a-day was spent in scrambles through the rambles, hard knocks on harder rocks, occasional rests on mountain-crests, picturesque walks and informal talks. Forgive me; I have unintentionally "dropped" into poetry."

Gen. Grant is not famous for public speaking; but

HE SAID THIS—

every word of it—when shown the dear little four-months-old Marion, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lasher:

"If that child should grow up on this mountain, and then be taken to the prairie-lands of the Far West, what would she think of the new world in which she would find herself?"

It was not intended as a conundrum; it was a very innocent and natural remark; but, if you choose, you may amuse yourself by thinking what she *would* think. Many of you found that new world a great change from this.

The party left on Wednesday p. m., expressing great satisfaction at their visit, and regret that it could not be prolonged. But, as we have the President's word that he will come again, we are still happy. C. B. L.

ITEMS FROM EVANSTON.

The Northwestern University is pushing the work ahead on the Woman's College very fast. The brick work is now all done, and the building being roofed in. The Executive Committee expect to have the lecture-rooms and chapel ready at the opening of the next Trimester. The portion of the building devoted to dormitories will be furnished later. In the meantime, the young ladies will be thrown upon the charities and mercies of the Evanston public.

The Eclectic Reading Club met last night at the residence of Mr. C. D. Paul. The exercises were interesting and praiseworthy, and the sociable at the close a most enjoyable affair.

President Fowler, of the Northwestern University, will preach in the Presbyterian Church every Sunday this month.

THE LAW COURTS.

New Trial Refused in the Last Russell Ejectment Suit.

An Easy Method of Getting Rid of a Minnesota Farm.

Bankruptcy Proceedings—The County Court—The Courts Condensed—New Suits.

Before His Honor, Judge Wood, the case of Russell v. Mandell, in ejectment, was up on motion for a new trial. This was an application by Mrs. Russell for a new trial. Her counsel contended, with some degree of plausibility, 1st, that the defendants had not proven that Mrs. Russell had ever conveyed the land in controversy; and 2d, that defendant had not shown a sufficient paper title to constitute a bar to plaintiff's action under the statute.

Counsel for defense replied 1st, that the fact of the execution of the deed by Mrs. Russell was a question for the jury to consider, and they having found by their verdict in favor of the defendant, the Court ought not to sustain the verdict; and, 2d, that it was of little moment whether Mrs. Russell, in fact, executed the deed or not, if it purported upon its face to have been executed by her, and the defendant, as his grantors, received the deed in good faith, and had entered into possession of the land under the deed, paid all the taxes assessed against the land for seven consecutive years, when such deed, together with the payment of taxes, constituted a complete bar to the action of the plaintiff.

The Court, in overruling the motion, remarked, in substance, that, as to whether Mrs. Russell signed the deed, as it could not be inspected (it having been destroyed), was a question of fact, and peculiarly the province of the jury to determine. It is true, Mrs. R. testified that she never executed the deed; still, there was other evidence tending to show that she did. The jury have passed upon the evidence, and the Court can't say they have not done right.

The question whether defendant had a paper title acquired in good faith (the deed and record having been destroyed), whether defendant had been in possession of the land under such paper title, and whether defendant had paid the taxes on the land for seven consecutive years prior to the commencement of this suit, were all questions of fact for the jury to determine. The jury having exercised their prerogative, being satisfied that substantial justice had been done, the Court does not feel at liberty to disturb the verdict, and the motion must be overruled.

An appeal to Supreme Court was then prayed by plaintiff's counsel.

Judge Higgins for plaintiff; Story & King and James Felch, for defendant.

WHY NOT TURN HIM OUT?

Edward D. Thompson yesterday obtained an injunction restraining John G. Sims from collecting moneys due him previous to said Sims making an assignment to E. A. Tilcomb for benefit of creditors, also from collecting moneys due to complainant or Edward D. Thompson & Co., or in which complainant has any interest; also from interfering in any way with store No. 810 Cottage Grove avenue, or contents thereof. The complaint is that Sims, being bankrupt, assigned his accounts, property and business at the above store to the creditors, and one Isler disposed of the same to this complainant, who commenced business there; that Sims has since been secretly making sales of the stock, without complainant's knowledge, to pay his debts with, and that now he claims to be an equal partner with complainant, and to have authority to share in the financial management of complainant's store. Wherefore, complainant, foreseeing that Sims is about to take charge of it (Thompson's) business, with or without leave, prays the intervention of equity to declare Sims and his claims a fraud.

ANOTHER BAD FIX FOR EQUITY TO SET TO RIGHTS.

Edward Roemer yesterday filed a bill for injunction restraining Richard Zellner from assigning or disposing of a farm of 653 acres in Minnesota, which complainant bought of Zellner's brother-in-law, Joseph Engel, on the representation that the farm really belonged to him, said Engel, and was only nominally the property of Zellner, having been conveyed by the former to the latter to secure a small sum of money, and that he (Engel) was the only person having any interest therein. And had ample proof of the truth of the title. As a further inducement to Roemer to purchase the farm, Engel promised to procure him $50,000 worth of work in his trade as an architect and builder. Roemer has paid $1,000 on account of the purchase, and Engel has only furnished $6,000 worth of work, and when asked for more, "laughs complainant to scorn." Complainant fears he has been extensively sold, and, learning that Zellner has some title to the land, he now brings this bill to prevent his dealing with it, and to fix up things generally in a satisfactory manner.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Field, Benedict & Co. yesterday filed a petition for adjudication of William Granger, 128 and 130 South Clark street, claiming as creditors for cloth supplied amounting to $1,294.77, and alleging that the debtor suffered judgment to be entered against him for $180.68, at the office of Justice Haines, and that when the officer attempted to levy, he closed and locked the store, and has concealed his property, thus making in effect a preferential payment and concealing his property to hinder his creditors and defeat the operation of the Bankrupt law. Yesterday, the debtor's confession of Bankruptcy was filed and adjudication thereon was entered. An injunction was also issued, restraining any interference with the assets.

The report of the Provisional Assignee of the estate of Strickler & Co. was yesterday filed, and approved, subject to objections by Monday next.

The report of the Assignee of the estate of Theisled & Heiven was yesterday filed and confirmed, subject to objections by Monday next.

In the matter of John Reynard et al., an order was entered dismissing proceedings unless objections are filed by Monday next.

The account of the Assignee of the estate of Wm. Weitzel was yesterday referred to Register Hibbard.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The hearing of newly-discovered evidence in the matter of the Great Western Telegraph Company, in bankruptcy, on behalf of the bankrupt, on petition to set aside adjudication of bankruptcy, was yesterday commenced in the District Court, before Judge Blodgett, and continued.

The following tax-fighters yesterday filed bonds, which the Judge of the County Court approved: John H. Dunham and the Oakwood Cemetery Company.

In the County Court, yesterday, before Judge Wallace, in the estate of Sarah Marie LeBrun, grant of guardianship was issued to Hamilton B. Bogue; bond of $50,000 approved; and in the estate of Perie LeBrun, grant of administration was issued to Augusta A. LeBrun, Hamilton B. Bogue, and Antoine J. Delfosse; bond of $50,400 approved.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Albarnus L. and Lucius Sayre and Robert T. Pierce commenced suit against John J. Cochrane and B. Overton, in assumpsit, $2,000 damages.

The following bankrupt insurance companies' Assignees' accounts were yesterday filed: Commercial, $9,638.14; Ferdinand S. Winslow, $9,999.79; and Home, $17,542.99. The Assignee of the Home appends a memorandum to his report to the effect that he hopes to be able to make another dividend at an early date.

Yesterday, before Judge Blodgett, on hearing of arguments in the matter of Mrs. Annie J. Johnson, who formerly kept the Maison Deree, corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, the Court decided to continue the matter until the 26th instant, in order to afford parties not present yesterday an opportunity to attend. The issue of whether Mrs. Johnson was a bankrupt or only a debtor from whom a debt has not been collected involves several other important questions.

In the estate of Leon Goldsmith, a rule was issued on the Assignee to show cause why he should not be removed for cause.

In the matter of Charles Peters, time to answer rule was extended until Saturday next.

Henry P. Merrill v. John M. Barratt and W. E. Dempsey is a suit for replevin in the Circuit Court of plaintiff's furniture and personal property, valued at $600.

D. K. Brant files a creditor's bill, making John T. Baker and his wife Harriet defendants. He obtained a judgment, which was returned unsatisfied. Defendant John L. Baker was, at the time the debt was contracted, running the Brighton House, and had considerable property. He also bought lands and conveyed them to his wife. To discover the bona fides of his business and these conveyances, this creditor's bill is brought.

Durand Bros. & Co. yesterday procured a writ of attachment against William T. Bailey, of Saugatuck, Mich., being a resident out of the State, for a debt of $205.57.

William Guilfoyle and others commenced suit in debt, $500, against John Lambeer, John J. McLellan, and Alfred Randall; James Casey, by his next friend William Guilfoyle against same defendants in trespass, $10,000; and Ann Guilfoyle against the same defendants in trespass, $10,000.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Albarnus L. and Lucius Sayre and Robert T. Pierce v. John C. Cochrane and B. Overton; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,028—Henry P. Merrill v. John M. Barrett and W. E. Dempsey; replevin of furniture, etc., valued at $600. 5,029—Charles T. Boal v. A. L. Jackson; assumpsit, $500. 5,030—Edward D. Thompson v. John G. Sims; bill for injunction. 5,031—Appeal. 5,032—D. K. Brant v. John L. and Harriet Baker; creditors' bill. 5,033-4 Appeals.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,400—James C. Ann Dorn; divorce. 44,421—Edward Roemer, Jacob Engel and Richard Zellner; bill. 44,492—Charles E. Durand, Joseph B. Durand, and Elisha A. Robinson (Durand Bros. & Co.) v. William T. Bayley; attachment, $205.57. 44,493—William Guilfoyle, James Casey, William Murphy, and Martin Smith v. John Lambeer, John J. McLellan, and Alfred Randall; debt, $500; damages, $500. 44,494—James Casey, by his next friend, William Guilfoyle, v. same defendants; trespass, $10,000. 44,495—Ann Guilfoyle v. John Lambeer; trespass, $10,000. 44,495—Mary v. Staats M. Kruse; bill for divorce. No papers. 44,497—Leopold George v. Ida E. George; bill for divorce. 44,498—Jos. B. & Sally Harris; bill for divorce. 44,499—J. W. Lovell & S. B. Parker, partners, v. S. K. Martin; assumpsit, $500. 44,500—Assumpsit, $1,000. No papers.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Investigation of Charges Against Members of the Force—Superintendent Washburn Obeys the Mayor and Apologizes—Commissioner Sheridan Not in an Apologetic Frame of Mind.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Cleveland in the chair. Commissioners Wright and Sheridan were also present.

TRIALS.

Officer Edward Moran, who was arraigned before the Board a day or two ago charged with maltreating a citizen by breaking into his house, was found guilty in part; and reprimanded.

Officer William Messing was charged with using ungentlemanly language to a male intelligence firm, Christian & Bing, charging them with being "d—d swindlers." Messing told his story very straightforwardly, and summoned the Mayor's Clerk to show the character of the firm by the numerous complaints lodged against it by persons claiming to be victims thereof. The case was taken under advisement.

The Board ordered the purchase of a length of suction-hose, and other trifles, for the Fire Department.

Commissioner Sheridan then "investigated" Officer Day, for arresting Mrs. Bridget Lynch, of No. 139 Cologne street, in the course of which investigation he accused Sergt. Wood of calling his men "dirty dogs for not bringing in prisoners," and advising them to knock down and shoot citizens, stir up quarrels, and fill the cells.

No attention was paid to it.

WASHBURN'S APOLOGY.

President Cleveland handed Mr. Sheridan a document.

Commissioner Sheridan said that any apology ought to come from members of the Board to him. For his own part, he would not accept this apology. The Superintendent claimed that the provocation was too great.

President Cleveland inquired, in a whisper, whether Mr. Sheridan had not given him some provocation.

Mr. Sheridan said he had not. The Mayor had not treated the matter properly, and he (Sheridan) could see it to the bitter end. He had already taken steps to see the thing through. It was only adding insult to injury by a reiteration of the falsehood he (Washburn) had been guilty of under oath.

Following is the document referred to:

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

GENTS: The Secretary of your honorable body has made known to me, at the request of His Honor the Mayor in relation to the charges recently preferred against me by one of your number. In His Honor's conclusions I notice the following language: "It is his (the Superintendent's) duty to apologize to the Board for the use of such improper language in their presence." I presume there is no mistaking the language referred to. I have never asked nor expected any justification of such language. Indeed, I cannot conceive that its use is justifiable, or that it ever does or proves anything except to the injury of those who resort to it. I have only claimed that the provocation was so great that very few persons, under such circumstances, would have replied in milder terms.

I am not in the habit of using profanes language or opprobrious epithets towards others. I regret exceedingly that I should ever have given utterance to such language. I believe that the apology is not only due to the Board of Police, but also to my friends and the public at large, who have a right to feel aggrieved thereby. Respectfully, ELMER WASHBURN,
General Superintendent.

Commissioner Wright moved to place it on file, and it was so ordered, Commissioner Sheridan paying no attention to the matter, repeating that "it was adding insult to injury."

GOING WEST.

Arrival of a Party of Wealthy Immigrants from Russia on their Way to Dakota—Their First Experience of American Justice as Dispensed with by Banyon.

In the year 1809 a number of Germans settled near Odessa, Russia, and at that time were granted many privileges by the Russian Government, such as exemption from military service and the free use of the German language. Since that time these rights have been taken from them, and they were compelled to speak the Russian language and to do military service the same as any other subjects of the Russian Empire. They therefore decided to emigrate to this country, where they could enjoy liberties denied them in Russia.

A party of about 100 left the old country and settled near Yankton, Dakota Territory, and there were so well satisfied with our laws and the productiveness of the soil that they were soon followed by 600 more. Another installment of about 500 arrived in this city by the Michigan Central Railroad on Sunday. These parties are very wealthy, and are said to be worth over two millions of dollars in the aggregate. The richest, as well as the most intelligent, in the party, is Mr. Philip Loesman, who was with him about $100,000 in cash; but others were also very wealthy, as, for example, Mr. Gras, who is worth about $60,000; Grunhens, $30,000; sons of Grosheans, $30,000; Hoffman, $30,000; Boerr Brothers, $35,000; Jassman Brothers, 15,000; Bender, $20,000; Gemar, $20,000, and many others are worth from $500 to $10,000. As they are all experienced farmers, this acquisition to the population of Dakota will be of immense benefit to that Territory.

Those previously settled in the Territory sent a delegation to this city consisting of Messrs. Jos man and Branch, to receive and properly care for their countrymen and prevent them from being swindled. The emigrants themselves sent forward one of their party, a Mr. Gruenstein, to assist in providing for their comfort while here. When the party arrived at the depot, these three gentlemen were there to conduct them to the hotels where arrangements had been made for their lodgings, but there were also a lot of runners, who did not like to be cushed out of such valuable game without a struggle. Consequently, they put all their persuasive oratorial powers into operation to allure some of these emigrants into their dens, and in this they were ably seconded by the depot police. Being foiled in all their efforts, they had the leader of the emigrant party arrested for acting as emigrant runner without a license, and taken before Justice Banyon, who held the prisoner in bail of $600, which was promptly offered by Mr. Nic Hannes, an emigrant hotel-keeper in this city, but was refused, because Mr. Gruenstein was not able to sign his name in English. After urgent entreaties the great Judge allowed Mr. Gruenstein to sign his name in a language he, the Judge, did not understand, and graciously accepted the bail. Yesterday morning the case was called up for trial, and Mr. Gruenstein, one of the party of emigrants, was fined the sum of $3 for acting as emigrant runner without a license, which sum was promptly paid, and Mr. Gruenstein left the court pondering about the immense wisdom of Chicago Justices, who, as he expressed himself, were far superior to those of Russia.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE
With Harris-Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Commencement of the 17th Season.

Thursday Evening, August 7, 1873.

NEW COMPANY, NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MRS. THOMAS BARRY,
MR. W. R. FLOYD,
Mrs. CLARA STONEALL, Mrs. OCTAVIA ALLEN, Mrs. C. D. Jocelyn, Geo. Stoddard, W. H. Seymour, J. G. Meredith, Edwin Stuart, G. W. Shields, in Boucicault's Comedy of
West End, or The Irish Heiress.
Friday and Saturday Nights Bulwer's Comedy of
MONEY.
Saturday Matinee—WEST END.

Monday, August 11, production of Lester Wallack's Drama, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

☞ Ticket Office will open for the sale of seats, Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Seats can be secured without extra charge.

TO-MORROW!! TO-MORROW!!
DON'T FORGET THE
ST. GEORGE'S PICNIC
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Tracy Grove, Washington Heights.

Trains leave the Van Buren st. depot at 9:30 and 12:00. Parties driving can get up by the way of South Halsted st., through Englewood.

GLOBE THEATRE.
FRANK LAWLOR.....Lessee and Manager.
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
And Mr. JOHN JACK, in the great moral lesson, THE NEW MAGDALEN, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

DR. KAHN'S
Magnificent Anatomical Museum,
From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

EDUCATIONAL.

Adrian Institute for Young Ladies,
UNIONTOWN, NEW JERSEY.
Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS and Mrs. M. E. BAKBLER, Principals.

Uniontown is located in one of the most healthful parts of the State, twenty-two miles from New York City. The building is a new and elegant structure, containing all the modern improvements necessary for the comfort of scholars. A complete course in all the English Branches, as well as French, German, Latin, Drawing, Music, and Dancing. Accomplished Professors in all Departments. School term commences September 3d, and clos

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack in "The New Magdalen." To conclude with "An Object of Interest."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTERS, USE SWEET QUININE

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, August 5, 1873.

Senator Ramsey and Gov. Austin seem to have succeeded in eliciting a promise from Mr. Bancroft Davis that the State Department would do all it could to obtain the release of the Manitoban prisoners on bail. To accomplish this, the Acting-Secretary of State believes a request from the United States Government is all that will be needed.

Mrs. Brigham Young No. 17, who finds herself famous as the first Mormon wife who has sued for divorce, has been approached by her husband with offers of compromise, but is not to be bought off at any price. Her counsel have not given up her case, as was reported, and it will come before Judge Emerson, who has just succeeded Judge McKean, to-day.

Turkish finance does not usually afford examples for the contemplation of Caucasian capitalists, but it may be noted that in the negotiation of the new loan for $75,000,000 just completed by the Sultan all provision for syndicate charges or bankers' commissions is expressly disallowed. The bonds are to be issued at 54, and will bear interest at 6 per cent.

In Madison, the Capital City of Wisconsin, liquor-selling was suspended last Sunday by order of the Mayor. A Sabbath of unusual quiet was the result. Those who could not restrain their appetite for drink were forced to go outside the city limits for it. As in Cleveland, there were some demonstrations against the law of a humorous kind, but no serious opposition was made by the saloon-keepers or the Germans. The latter have began an agitation, like that of their Chicago countrymen, for personal and constitutional liberty.

None of the Claimants to the French throne, whether they are Bonapartist, Orleanist, or Bourbon, make any secret of their ambitious aspirations. Eugenie is bound to see Napoleon IV. Emperor of France, and is plotting busily to that end. Paris is in a ferment over the meeting of the Count of Paris and the Count de Chambord at Vienna. This portends a union of the forces and plans of the Bourbons and Orleanists in their monarchical movement. So serious is the danger thought to be that daily meetings are held of the vigilance committees of the Left and Extreme Left of the Assembly.

It seems impossible to hold any fair argument with the St. Paul *Press*, but we will try once more to make ourselves understood as to the Fort Snelling swindle. In its article of Aug. 2, the *Press* says in so many words that "the swindle was consummated" by Secretary Floyd and Attorney-General Black. Observe: 1, the sale was a swindle; 2, it was *consummated*. What, then, was this late settlement for? What was "consummated" then? If the thing was actually consummated by Floyd and Black, there was nothing more to be done. If it was not consummated, and if it was a swindle, it follows that the swindle has been consummated since. That is precisely what is charged, and what the St. Paul *Press* is trying to wriggle away from.

The St. Louis *Republican*, having been called to account for alleged infidelity and treachery to the Democratic party, announces that it owes no allegiance to that dynasty and will pay none. "Fortunately," it says "we do not need to look to politicians of any creed for maintenance; and in declaring an independence of existing parties we mean and expect to receive the slurs and ridicule of party tools and servants, because whenever we shall speak of political subjects our arguments and suggestions will be addressed to intelligent, sensible, practical citizens, lovers of their State and country, and not to blind, unthinking followers of selfish demagogues. We do *not* seek to lead the Democratic party We do not pretend to speak for it. We do not yearn to be with the majority, except where the majority is right."

Not unnaturally, the people of Canada look on the proposal of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the Canada Pacific matter very much as one would regard a proposal from a criminal that he be allowed to choose his own judge and jury. They do not believe that the truth about the Government's misdeeds can be learned from a Commission appointed by the Government itself. A committee was appointed by the House of Commons to perform this duty of investigation, but was cunningly crippled by the Government. If the Government add to this provocation that of proroguing Parliament and setting this Royal Commission at work, it is not likely that the Opposition will give it any notice whatever. They will keep their charges and evidence to themselves and await the next session of Parliament.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, except in corn, and generally strong. Mess pork was quiet and 10@25c per brl higher, at $15.87½@16.00 cash, and $15.75@16.00 seller September. Lard was dull and steady at 7⅝c per lb for winter and 7¾@7⅞c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and ⅛@¼c higher, at 7⅝c for shoulders, 9⅛@9¼c for short middles, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were dull and unchanged, at 93c per gallon. Lake freights were active, and closed ¼c lower, at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was less active, and a shade firmer, closing at $1.17¼ cash, $1.15⅜ seller the month, and $1.08¼ seller September. Corn was active and ⅛c higher, closing at 38c cash and 38⅝c seller September. Oats were dull and easier, closing at 26⅛c cash and 26c seller September. Rye was quiet and firm at 58c. Barley was very quiet, but firmer, closing nominal at 83@85c for new No. 2 seller September. Hogs were dull at Saturday's prices, with sales at $4.20@4.85. Cattle and sheep were quiet and unchanged.

That the people have not lost their interest in politics, however little they may have come to care for mere politicians, is shown by the well-attended and earnest meetings of the farmers, which are becoming so numerous. Several of these meetings are reported this morning. That held by the farmers of Lee County, Iowa, is described as the most numerously, attended meeting held in that vicinity for many years, and the resolutions they passed breathe the same spirit of sturdy hatred of monopoly and political thievery that marks all the utterances of these popular gatherings. The resolutions adopted by the Bureau County Anti-Monopolists, who met at Princeton yesterday, scout in vigorous language the idea that relief from the grievances of which the farmers complain is to be got through the party which has been busy in fostering these very abuses for the last thirteen years. They call for the formation of a new party, separate and independent. The State Legislature is censured for having spent four months, and a quarter of a million dollars in doing what ought to have been accomplished with one-third that expenditure of time and money, and also for adjourning over to 1874. The building of a new State-House at Springfield, at a cost of $5,000,000, in these days of high taxes and poor prices for produce, is severely reprimanded. The salary-thieves get their usual treatment.

Further investigation of the practicability and inexpensiveness of introducing iron pipes into all high buildings, for conducting the water to the roof and the several floors in time of fire, has confirmed all that has been said in THE TRIBUNE in favor of it. When the suggestion was first made, just after the burning of the Drake-Farwell Building, in 1870, there was not one of these pipes in the city. They are now found in the Sherman House, Hale's Building, corner of State and Washington streets, the *Staats-Zeitung* Building, Reaper Block, Portland Block, Pacific Hotel, Dore's Building, Major Block, American Express Building, and probably many other first-class structures. It is said that the Singer Building, where Saturday's fire occurred, had a pipe of this description, but in an unfinished condition, so that it could not be used. This was neglect, for the reason that the pipes can be completed and made ready for use as soon as the walls are up. Had this been done in the Singer Building, it is certain that the fire would have been checked an hour or two sooner, and probably $40,000 or $50,000 saved. This precaution was just as necessary as the iron shutters which had been adjusted on the east, or alley, side of the building as a protection against fire from without. The number of buildings which have already been provided with these pipes shows that their usefulness is tolerably well understood, and the experience of the Singer fire will probably impress builders more than ever with the advantages they offer. We have been informed that the cost of an iron pipe, of suitable size, with one inlet on the sidewalk and five hose connections at the upper stories and on the roof, is only $250. There are no patents on the proposed appliance, and the pipes can be made in any machine-shop. The cost is trifling compared with the protection which they offer.

POT CALLING KETTLE BLACK.

There is just now a sentiment going the rounds of the Republican newspapers to this effect: "It is not for Tammany to call the Credit Mobilier rascality to account." Tammany here evidently stands for the Democratic party and Credit Mobilier for the Republican party. The sentiment is a good one; just as good, and nearly as trite, as if it were said that it is not for one thief to call another thief to account. It does not follow, however, that the thief should not be called to account at all, nor does it follow that the Republican party should not be called to account for its knaveries because the Democratic party is not in a condition to say much by reason of its own villainies. The general characterization of the Democratic party as Tammany and of the Republican party as Credit Mobilier implies corruption on both sides, and teaches as plainly as possible that it is the duty of the people to call them both to account.

The Administration press do not take this view of the case. They seem to think that, when the Republican party is charged with coruption, it is sufficient answer to say that the Democratic party is equally corrupt, or was so at the time the Government was rescued from its hands, and would be so again if it should come into power. Of this kind of argument is the demurrer entered by the St. Paul *Press* in the matter of the Fort Snelling swindle. The facts, as the *Press* states them, prove that there was a swindle, and that it was finally consummated under the present Administration. But ample comfort is found because it was *started* under a Democratic Administration. The sale was made by Floyd, when he was Secretary of War under President Buchanan. In the Congressional investigation which followed, there was a majority report which condemned the sale as unlawful and declared it void; but the minority report, recommending that the resolutions of condemnation be laid on the table, and that another simply disapproving the sale be substituted, was adopted. The action was, in effect, the whitewashing by a Democratic Congress of a rascally transaction undertaken by a Democratic Administration. But how can all this excuse the consummation of the same rascally transaction fifteen years later by a Republican Administration? Steele had agreed to pay $90,000 for the Fort Snelling reservation. He made a cash payment of $30,000. Instead of paying the other $60,000 when it became due, Steele invented delays, in which he was encouraged and aided by the officials who were in the ring. The sale, which was void for fraud in the first place, was still further vitiated by Steele's failures to make the payments when they were due. This view of the matter seemed to be accepted by the Government; for it took possession of the fort and occupied it as before. A good many years after, Mr. Steele brings in a bill of $162,000 rent for the fort, which he claims as his own, deducting the $60,000. Then the Administration, Republican, authorized by Congress, also Republican, makes a settlement with Steele by giving him full title to 5,600 acres of land, half of which he has already sold for $200,000. Steele had no title to any portion of the land prior to this settlement, and no court would have allowed him more than the $30,000 which he had paid with the interest. Indeed, it is a question whether he had not rightfully forfeited this amount. Instead of this, the Government gave him 5,600 acres of ground, probably worth $500,000 at a low estimate. This is the extent of the swindle started under Democratic rule and consummated under Republican rule.

The plain deduction from these relations of the Republican and Democratic party is that the people must snuff them both out. If we have but two parties in the country, and one represents the Tammany thieves and the other Credit Mobilier thieves, what hope have the people to escape a succession of the frauds and swindles of the Fort Snelling kind? Rampant in their opposition to each other when dead and decaying issues are up, they hunt in pairs when they scent a job or a contract. If the people have not lost all idea of self-protection against political corruption, they must unite in a movement that has for its purpose the disruption of both the old parties. Neither one can bring charges against the other of which itself has not been guilty. The Tammany pot cannot call the Credit Mobilier kettle black, nor *vice versa*. But a new party movement, cutting off from both existing parties, and, as to all future issues, having nothing more in common with one than with the other, is in a position to handcuff both Tammany and Credit Mobilier, and deliver them over to the tormentors.

MR. MORTON'S ELECTORAL REFORM.

The announcement is made that Senator Morton has set himself to work in Washington to develop his project for a new plan of electing the President and Vice-President, in order that he may present it to the next Congress. Mr. Morton introduced the subject to the last Congress with a very able speech illustrating the necessities for a change, but no action was taken. The last Congress was too much engaged with Credit Mobilier investigations and back-pay grabs to consider any kind of reform. The present time is very favorable, however, for a consideration of the subject. The question is in no sense partisan. The necessities for a change are found (1) in the uselessness of the Electoral College; (2) in the political dangers involved in it, and (3) in the extra-constitutional and arbitrary rule established by Congress for counting the Electoral vote.

The Electoral College has lost the functions which it was originally intended it should exercise. It was the evident purpose of the framers of the Constitution that the people of every State should choose Presidential Electors whom they could trust to select a proper person for the Chief Magistrate without voting directly for any particular person. So long as this system obtained, the Electoral College was one of our most important political institutions. But the plan has long since been abandoned. Presidential Electors are now merely representatives of parties, virtually pledged to vote for a certain candidate. The people at the last election really voted for Mr. Greeley or Gen. Grant, and not for the Electors that were on the ticket. The Electors were consequently superfluous, and, as the system is one that is scarcely understood by the people, it would be wise to drop it. But the Electoral College, though it can do no good, may do great harm. If, for instance, Mr. Greeley had been elected to the Presidency by the people, and died before the meeting of the Electoral Colleges, it is probable that the Electoral votes would have been divided among others that should have been combined on one candidate, and thus the will of the people might have been defeated by the election of Gen. Grant on account of such a division. There is also the danger, though it has never yet arisen, that the Presidential Electors may be induced by bribery or unfaithfulness to betray their constituents, and refuse to vote for the candidate for whom the people expected them to vote. The Electoral College system is thus not only unnecessary but dangerous. A still greater danger in the present system is found in the authority which Congress has assumed. The Constitution says that the "President of the Senate, in presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, shall open all certificates of election, and the votes shall then be counted." This gives Congress no discretion in the premises; but Congress has assumed at once judicial and elective powers by an arbitrary rule which it has established. Under this rule, the objection of a single member to the counting of a vote necessitates a withdrawal of the Senate from the joint session, and a separate consideration by both Houses of the objection. If, on reassembling, both Houses do not agree to count the vote which has been objected to, the vote is thrown out. The power is thus conferred upon a majority in Congress, or in either House of Congress, to defeat an opposition candidate who may have been duly elected. At the last counting of votes, Congress threw out the votes of Louisiana and Arkansas, and rejected three Electoral votes for Horace Greeley, neither of which actions is authorized by the Constitution. Had the election of the President depended on the vote of Louisiana or Arkansas, the situation would have been a very serious one, and might easily have led to revolution and bloodshed. Any proposition to change the present system must, therefore, include a remedy for the present false system of counting the votes, as well as the abolition of the Electoral Colleges.

Mr. Morton's general plan is like that formerly advocated by Mr. Benton. It requires a division of all the States into Presidential Districts of equal population and contiguous territory, the majority of district votes to elect the President. The details of the plan are not announced. Mr. Morton himself is in favor of a direct popular vote, but proposes this as a compromise, in the belief that the plan of electing the President by a direct popular vote would not be well received. The vote by districts can be adopted under certain restrictions, without sacrificing the Federal feature of electing the President by States. To do this, it will be necessary that each district shall certify its vote to the State Government, and that the State Governments shall certify the district votes to Congress. There would be, say, nineteen Presidential Districts in Illinois (this is the number of Congressional Districts), and this number of votes would be certified to Congress, say ten for Gen. Grant and nine for Mr. Greeley. Congress should then be deprived of all authority to change or throw out the votes as they are certified. As the Presidential vote is not counted till February, though the election occurs in November, there is ample time for the judiciary of each State to decide disputed elections. There would then be nothing for Congress to do but to count the number of district votes returned to it, and declare the candidate receiving the majority to be elected. There would be less likelihood, under this system, of the election being thrown into the House of Representatives. Mr. Morton seems to think that it would also be a check on the power of the caucus. This is not clear, but it would certainly prevent large cities from practically controlling the vote of the entire State in which they are located. New York State for a long time went Democratic on account of the immense party majority in New York City,—a majority which was frequently obtained by fraud. The same is true in the political relations of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. Under the district system, the party frauds would be confined to the districts in which they prevail and could not effect the whole State.

No change can be effected in the National Electoral system without a constitutional amendment, and the restrictions placed thereon will necessitate a calm and deliberate consideration of every plan that may be proposed. Mr. Morton has entered upon an important work, and it is to be hoped that he will succeed in perfecting a system that will meet all existing difficulties and all possible ones. We think that any proposed change should also include a constitutional amendment that would limit the incumbency of the Presidential office to one term of either four or six years.

THE LUCCA DIVORCE.

The Lucca divorce case is beginning to assume a very general interest and to attract unusual attention both in this country and in Germany. It will be remembered that Madame Lucca obtained her divorce in New York from the Baron von Rhaden upon the ground of marital infidelity. The only witness was a detective, who had been sent to Berlin for the special purpose of obtaining evidence, and, as the defendant did not appear and the detective's story was uncontradicted, the referee reported in favor of the decree of divorce, which was subsequently granted under the Revised Statutes which provide that when the injured party, at the time of the commission of the offense and at the time of exhibiting the bill of complaint, shall be an actual inhabitant of the State, a divorce may be decreed. Since this decree was granted, the Baron von Rhaden has told his side of the story in a letter which has been already printed in THE TRIBUNE. In this letter, the Baron declared that he had received no intimation whatever of the institution of the suit against him or of its result until he read it in the newspapers. In this letter he furthermore states that, as far back as last autumn, he commenced a suit against Madame Lucca for abandonment, which is now taking its usual course, and also that he has moved for the annulment of the decree in the Supreme Court of New York. These statements, with the complete denial of the detective's story, make up the substance of his letter. The next document in the history of the case is a card just published by the counsel of Madame Lucca, who says that a copy of the process was mailed to the Baron in time, and that the reason why he feels disappointed is, that, had he succeeded in obtaining a decree against Madame Lucca in Berlin, it would have contained a provision that he should receive one-fourth of her whole future income, a possibility which cannot happen now that she has obtained a divorce. There is a pendant to this history which ordinary people will think ought to settle it at once and forever. Madame Lucca is free from the Baron and married already to Maj. von Wallhofen. The Baron von Rhaden is free from Madame Lucca and is already engaged to be married to Mlle. Eleonora Grossi, of the Royal Opera. Madame Lucca has therefore got another army officer and the Baron has got another prima donna. The honors seem to be easy.

FLOGGING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education of this city, the Superintendent made a report which begins with the following sentence:

> In presenting the recommendation which is to follow, I would premise these statements: For one year we have tried the experiment of the disuse of corporal punishment. *It has succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations.*

Under these circumstances, it is not likely that flogging will ever be restored to the public schools. One year's trial has sufficed to explode the predictions that if the children knew that flogging was abolished there would be an end to discipline, and order, and decency in the schools. The Superintendent has been considering a plan whereby those children whose conduct is so vicious as to compel their expulsion or suspension can be provided with schools, separate and apart from the other schools. He proposes the establishment of one or more schools where all pupils committing offenses for which they are suspended can be sent, as to a reformatory; and he thinks that such discipline for this school can be established as will make good boys and good girls of bad boys and bad girls. The mistake which the Superintendent and the long-time advocates of flogging make is, in assuming that the public schools are in any sense reformatory or penal institutions. These schools are intended to afford the children who attend them the means of instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, etc. The inmates are expected and required to be orderly in their behavior, and decent in their manners, speech, and actions. It is a matter of prime necessity that children who do not behave themselves, whose conduct is vicious, whose example is corrupting, and whose manners and speech are indecent, should be excluded. The interests of the great body of the children should not be imperiled by association with the few whose conduct is criminal in itself or dangerous in its example. The latter class, when found in the school, are, after a fair trial, excluded, either by suspension or expulsion. They can, however, at any time return to school when they have reformed their habits, or give assurance of their future good behavior. The Superintendent now proposes to establish separate schools for this class of children; that when a boy or girl misbehaves, the teacher can transfer the child to this separate school; and from this school he or she can be transferred back when the teacher in charge reports that he or she is sufficiently reformed.

We doubt the advisability of any such institution. There are four or five hundred teachers in the schools, each of whom would of necessity be clothed with the discretion to transfer a child to this reformatory, each becoming thereby a colleague of Banyon as a committing magistrate. The children sent to this school would be under the ban of disgrace; they might as well be forced to wear a badge indicating that for their bad conduct or habits they were attending a reformatory for the cure of bad boys and bad girls. Parents would naturally refuse to let their children attend such a school. The experience of the Board of Education in the matter of corporal punishment, that the only safety against the misuse of the discretionary power to flog was to discontinue flogging altogether, ought to serve as a warning against the abuses that would result from the power to transfer a child to this proposed school of juvenile reprobates.

Another evil likely to result from such a school would be the aggregation of all the bad boys and girls of a large district under one roof, where the beginner in evil would have the companionship of the adept; where the bad girl of 10 or 12 years would have the opportunity of learning all that was known by the bad girl of 15 and the bad boy of 17 or 18. It would become a sort of intelligence office where corrupt men and depraved women would find already selected for them by the Board of Education all the boys and girls already so far prepared for vice as to be unfit for association with decent children attending the public schools. Attendance at such a school would be assumed as evidence that the boy or girl was unfit to attend the other schools, and children thus degraded by official authority, who could be induced to accept the disgraceful association, would be ripe subjects for those ever on the look-out for pupils in crime. Now, when a child is suspended, the parent receives notice; the misconduct can be rectified, and it is only in a comparatively few cases that the child cannot be restored with comparative safety to the school. But to sentence a child to this reform school will forever remain a disgrace, and the power to make such a sentence ought never to be placed in the discretion of any teacher. No child once sent to such a school could ever return to the public school except under a stigma and a reproach, which would cling to him or her forever.

While we think Mr. Superintendent Pickard deserves credit for the zeal which has induced him to devise some plan for the education of those unfitted by their own conduct for attendance on the public schools, we do not think he has quite discovered the true method; nor do we think he ever will until he discards the idea that the public schools are reformatories. In the meantime would it not be well to investigate the exercise of the power of suspension, and whether the number of suspensions might not be greatly reduced by limiting the reasons therefor, and limiting the discretion under which the power may be, and often is, abused? Is it not better to try and keep a boy or girl inclined to be willful in the companionship of other orderly and well-behaved children, than to force them into exclusive association with children from whom they can learn nothing good?

The recent murder of Frank M. Moore, a wealthy citizen of Memphis, appears to be an utterly inexplicable mystery. It seems from the testimony before the Coroner's jury, that the murdered man had been during the evening to a saloon kept by a Mrs. Brichetto, an old friend, with whom he had considerable jocular conversation, as he had often had before, touching the possibility that he might have to get married again. Mrs. Brichetto testifies that he went home sober about 12 o'clock. Mrs. Moore, on the other hand, testifies that he was in bed at about 11 o'clock, and that they talked together pleasantly for an hour, when she fell asleep. When she awoke some time after, the lamp which had been left burning on the mantel was extinguished, the room was quite dark, but she saw her husband standing on the floor, and said "What are you doing there?" He replied: "They have snapped a cap at me." He then fell on the floor and expired. The wife says she heard no report of a pistol. The step-daughter, a child of 13, who slept in an adjoining room, however, says that she heard the allusion to the cap, and then heard the report of a pistol, and some one running down the stairs. A nephew who lived in the house also says he heard some one running, but did not hear any pistol report. Neither one of the three gave any alarm to the neighbors until fifteen minutes after the death of Mr. Moore. Altogether, the case is completely enveloped in mystery, which the Coroner's inquest did not in the least relieve.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Our farmers in the West were saviors of the land, more than any other class in the late war. If they can be thoroughly Christianized, with their courage, manliness, and honesty, they may act an equally important part in purifying politics and social life, and then in freeing the religious character of the land from contamination. I hope to hear loud voices from them which will make men of evil, East and West, quail: "We abhor you, ye political corruptionists, ye men of bribes, ye managers of parties, who want to see knavery in high places of trust, that you may be respectable. We can stand changes of party, but we cannot stand falsehood and want of principle. We must have good men for our leaders or we will overturn all existing parties, and consign you to your appropriate disgrace.—*Theodore Woolsey.*

—The *Atlantic Monthly* shows that the Republicans have become incapable of discriminating "between what is expedient on party grounds and what is expedient on moral grounds." The Republican voter has been taught so long that the Republican cause is identical with morality that he can condemn the "salary-grab" and sustain Grant, who signed the bill, and the member of Congress who took the steal! It is for this reason, as the *Atlantic* says, the "party of moral ideas" begins to stink in the nostrils of those who continue to follow the corpse.

—Stronger Republics than ours have gone down through official corruption; and the same causes repeated will produce the same results. But neither of the political parties of the country is equal to the work of reform. The Democratic party is impotent through weakness, and the Republican party is imbecile through rottenness. If there is anything done the people must do it, and, though they are slow to move, we believe that they will move in time.—*Leavenworth Argus.*

—The time has arrived when even the *suspicion* of improper conduct on the part of a candidate for office will be fatal to his aspirations. The universal denunciation which has been bestowed by the press of the country upon the participants in the Credit Mobilier swindle, the back-pay steal, and the scandal bribery by which our State legislation has been disgraced, is most encouraging to every patriot, for the press is the *pulse* of the nation, and faithfully notes its heart-throbs.—*Ottawa (Kans.) Republican.*

—The war against monopolies has begun. The people are aroused as they were when rebels fired on Sumpter. They have discovered a new anti-slavery crusade needs to be preached. They have ascertained that a corrupt government holds those powers, and that corrupt legislation rivets the fetters of oppression upon the laborer. The rings are the masters,—the people are the slaves,—the laborer, the producer, are in shackles.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

I, with thousands of others, have become thoroughly disgusted with parties and party management; and the sooner both political parties are blotted out of existence the better it will be for our country, and the perpetuation of Democratic principles.—*J. Beard, of Georgetown, Ind.*

—The people have become generally dissatisfied with the political management of the Republican party, as displayed in the last Congress. No one can tell, at present, how deep a root this disaster for them has taken, and the fall elections are therefore regarded with interest as potent signs of the times. This renewed attention to political affairs is a hopeful sign, because many schemes of public plunder will be squelched by popular vigilance, and the rogues now so bold and unscrupulous will have to take back seats.—*Adrian (Mich.) Press.*

—It, perhaps, may be considered a saying somewhat trite when we affirm that affairs in this country are in a transition state. The minds of the people are in a condition of expectancy for something to turn up. . . . For the people to sit down and grumble when they do not exercise the power they already possess, is a fault of their own.—*Coldwater (Mich.) Republican.*

—The people look with great hope upon this movement, and with proper care and effort the people will fully realize their hopes.—*Lawrence (Kans.) Standard.*

—Disguise it as we may, speak lightly of it as we will, this combined effort of the farmers to secure more regard for their rights is pregnant with immense good or evil to themselves and to the country. Should it prove abortive, be abandoned after a brief struggle, it would give to monopolists and money kings a new lease of power, under which the farmers will suffer and groan for years to come.—*Lincoln (Neb.) Leader.*

—The extreme leniency in the interpretation of the rights of corporations under their chartered privileges has led to a spirit of resistance on the part of the people that forebodes serious results. Farmers have now determined to take matters into their own hands, and to be the governing power. The present issue is between the people and corporations, but more particularly against the law-making power which would advance the specific interests of corporations at the expense of the people.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Statesman.*

—We apprehend that the farmers of Wisconsin will manage matters in their own way, which will be a good way. They will put up for Governor one of their own men,—such an one as William R. Taylor, a farmer of Dane County, for instance, with the balance of the ticket fairly divided between the existing parties, and the result will be such a shaking of the dry bones of old politics in the State as has not been known in its history before.—*Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate.*

—The political "dead-beats," whose bread and butter depends upon the continuance of the Republican party in power, are greatly worried about the farmers' setting up for themselves, and taking their interests into their own hands. These men are endeavoring to show that the farmers' interests, as well as the interests of all other classes, will be a great deal safer in the hands of the Republican party—the party under whose rule all the evils complained of have grown up—than in the hands of the farmers themselves. They claim that the Republican party is virtually an anti-monopoly party,—and yet it has been by the legislation of this party that the greatest monopoly in the country was fostered and reared, until it to-day takes more of the people's substance than is required to pay all the expenses of the Government.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—In various parts of the State we read of Conventions called by the office-holders to express sympathy with the anti-monopoly movement, in hopes thus to persuade the farmers that their interests are safe in the hands of the "Grand old Republican party." But we warn our farmer friends not to be deceived. Have your interests been safe in their hands heretofore? Have they kept a single pledge made on the eve of an election? Do back-pay steals, high tariffs, monopolies, land grabs, and Credit Mobilier jobs tally with your welfare? And yet Republican Congressmen and politicians attend farmers' meetings, and make speeches telling how dear to their hearts is the cause of the farmers—all because they fear the farmers won't continue to vote the regular ticket.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

The shouting of the Davenport *Gazette* reminds its readers too forcibly of the "D—n it, who's afraid?" of the man in the flood. This is its latest:

> The Republican party is to-day stronger than ever. The unanimity of sentiment that prevails in the party is much more general than has sometimes been the case in years past. The glorious record of the Republican party has been fully sustained by its consistent course in opposing all abuse of public trust by office-holders, and its systematic vindication of the principles on which it relies for success.

"Stronger than ever," is good; "unanimity of sentiment" is better, but the opposing of abuse of "public trust by office-holders" is the best of all. How the Rankins and Carpenters do tremble in their boots, to be sure.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—Any man who votes the so-called Republican ticket this fall will thereby indorse the Credit Mobilier robbery, the back-pay steal, the Rankin defalcation, the raising of the salary of the President and Congressmen, and all the corrupt jobbery of that party's officials, and should it be successful it will be so claimed after the election. Let honest men think of these things.—*Mills County (Iowa) Journal.*

—We believe the farmers would accomplish more by holding their power in reserve, and thus compelling the two existing political parties to bring out their best men as candidates for office.—*Clinton (Ill.) Public.*

—As new issues have arisen the Republican party has taken grounds plainly and unequivocally, and marched straight forward to the accomplishment of its purpose. And now it has entered upon the great contest being waged between the people and railroad and other moneyed corporations. Already the influence of the position taken by the Republican State Conventions of Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, and Maine is beginning to be felt. A month ago the railroads of this State defiantly published their rates of freight and fare even higher than they had been before. But now they are beginning to yield, so that on all principal lines in this State their rates have been, and are being reduced to a point lower than they have been for the last ten years.—*Princeton (Ill.) Republican.*

—As an evidence that the railroad managers are becoming somewhat alarmed at the situation of affairs in the West, may be cited the fact that they are reprinting the ablest arguments in support of their position and sending the printed slips to the Western newspapers. We acknowledge the receipt of an article on "the latest device for fixing rates of transportation," reprinted from the *Nation* and mailed at Philadelphia, ably presenting their views. The Administration circle at Washington has a similar method of influencing public opinion by furnishing country newspapers with ready-made editorials which sustain the Administration. So far as our observation extends, the scheme has proved a failure, and we presume the efforts of the railroads will not meet with better success in this direction.—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—With the *State Journal*, we trust the Board of Equalization of Illinois will not take that of Indiana as its model or pattern; but see to it that the assessment of every road in the State is, like the property of individuals, brought up to its "fair cash value." According to their own showing, the value of the railroads of this State was in 1872 the snug little sum of $238,584,541.24. It cannot be much less now.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—We fail to see the difference in receiving a pass or the amount of the fare in money. The railroad companies are not in the habit of investing money for charity, and if it is not to influence legislation, in God's name what is it for? We hope no man will be elected to the Legislature this fall without a positive pledge that he will not receive a pass from any company. He can then be free to legislate without a collar around his neck.—*Darlington (Wis.) Democrat.*

PERSONAL.

Dr. Adam Smith, of London, is at the Pacific.

Ex-Gov. A. B. Harris, of Louisiana, is at the Pacific.

Gen. John McDonald, St. Louis, is at the Pacific.

The Rev. J. S. Malone, Louisville, is at the Pacific.

Maj. W. M. Taylor, of Ottawa, is at the West Side Briggs.

Maj. R. H. Savage, of Washington, D. C., is at the Pacific.

President J. M. Walker, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has gone to New York with his family.

Hon. P. Whitmer, of Bloomington, is registered at the West Side Briggs.

A. M. Knight, George W. Taylor, J. D. Adams, U. S. N., are at the Sherman.

S. S. Merrill, John C. Gault, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, are at the Pacific.

Maj. A. W. Edwards, ex-Warden Illinois State Penitentiary, is at the West Side Briggs.

C. D. Trimble, Clerk of the Northern Division of the Supreme Court of Illinois, is at the Commercial.

Col. B. F. H. Lynn, of the Marquette *Mining Journal*, left the West Side Briggs last evening for the East.

The Hon. James Thomington, formerly member of Congress from Iowa, and later American Consul at Aspinwall, is at present visiting Chicago.

K. Hwana, S. Uasuda, S. Numa, T. Kuwage, T. Mowyo, T. Taronta, and U. Kistied, from Japan, arrived in Chicago yesterday, and put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A. J. Vaas, formerly leader of the Great Western Light Guard Band, has left it, and, in connection with Floddard Hoffman, will conduct "Vaas & Hoffman's Orchestra and Military Band," made up of first-class musicians.

The New York *Post* says that John Dillon has accepted an engagement of Messrs. Stuart and Boucicault, and will appear at their new theatre during the autumn. His place at Hooley's Opera House will be filled by Mr. C. B. Bishop.

A. W. Hayward, Lynn, Mass.; A. B. Parsons, Little Rock, Ark.; C. W. Green, Hornellsville, N. Y.; J. C. Seeley, Minneapolis; C. W. Fracker, Marshalltown, Ia.; George H. Tenny, Noblesville, Ind.; S. Jones, Waverly, Ia., are at Anderson's Hotel.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Schenck, whose birth at Conley's St. Charles Hotel last week was mentioned at the time, was on Sunday last consecrated according to Jewish rites in the presence of a number of our leading Jewish citizens.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday: James Crangle, J. J. Clark, Stratford; T. V. Bryant, Kansas City; J. W. Root, Cleveland; Thomas Cromwell, Washington; A. Blum, Boston; A. Orendorf, Springfield; James Crangle, Wheeling, W. Va.; R. J. Watson, St. Louis; S. R. Knight, St. Louis.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: T. T. Ramson, C. C. Palmer, St. Joseph; L. W. Hubbell, Traverse City, Mich.; D. F. Kemp, Buffalo; T. M. Davis, Lafayette; O. Ott, Mendota; A. S. Rutherford, St. Louis; G. W. Ahl, Pittsburgh; J. H. Marvin, Elkhart; J. P. Evans, Fort Wayne.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday: D. Catlin, St. Louis; S. T. Reed, New Orleans; L. Hoy, St. Joseph; J. B. Peabody, New York; J. H. Bass, Fort Wayne; R. Skine, Louisville; A. B. Thompson, Indianapolis; J. D. Campbell, Polo; P. W. Drew, Hannibal; J. H. Herrick, Williamsport, Pa.

The Rev. T. C. Eaton, Belvidere; F. M. Young, Rochester; H. H. Pierson and wife, Cedar Falls; J. Sherwood, New York; J. J. Hunt, Naperville; C. H. Gum, New York; L. T. Palmer and wife, Danville, Ill.; T. Nye, Fremont, Neb.; J. A. Miller, Amsterdam; W. Drown and wife, Cincinnati; and J. Henry, Pennsylvania, are at the Briggs House.

S. Lasher, Elgin; F. W. Walker, Pittsburgh; H. E. Losey, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Geo. Henderson, St. Louis; R. W. Gaylord, Faribault; Thos. W. Chittenden, New York; N. S. Keller, Sacramento; Horace Faber, Manistee; Geo. B. Goodwin, Milwaukee; G. A. Gibbs, Maine; A. J. Buell, Hudson; J. Gorman, Joliet; Chas. H. Eldred, Carrollton; Geo. R. Bly, Milwaukee; C. N. Kendall, Richmond; and M. V. Warren, Joliet, are at the West Side Briggs.

The Rev. Robert Collyer prefers sojourning in Chicago to accompanying the *Graphic* balloon to its final destination, wherever that may be. In answer to an invitation to join Dr. Wise in his projected balloon trip, the divine sent the following note:

> CHICAGO, July 29, 1873.
>
> *To the Managers of the Daily Graphic:*
>
> GENTLEMEN: Your kind note, asking me to join the balloon expedition, has come to hand. I cannot accept the invitation, because I shall preach here all summer; and then, to tell the honest truth, I durst not accept it if all the crown jewels in the Tower of London were offered me for the job. With thanks for your kindness, I am, truly yours,
>
> ROBERT COLLYER.

Miss Anthony has gone to work to make Judge Selden Chief Justice of the United States.

John P. Hale continues in a comfortable condition, but his physician gives no encouragement.

Ristori, who has been starring at Brighton, Eng., minutely advertises on her programme the various toilets she wears in the play, down to the very buttons.

John A. Bingham, our new Minister to Japan, will not sail for Yeddo as soon as he intended, in consequence of some unfinished business with the Department of State. In all probability he will not leave this country before October.

Mr. Sala must have been a little unwell himself, for a London medical journal says that he has recovered from "an erythe matous affection, which has yielded to the local application of the styptic colloid and the use of faradisation."

Dio Lewis convulsed a Utica audience lately by some advice to married men. He was talking about the eye. To the unfortunate benedicts he said: "Gaze into your wife's eye closely and you will see yourself looking exceedingly small." The illustration took immensely.

Col. Joseph Dodd, now in his 83d year, recently celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of his first appointment to a position in the New York Post-Office. He is now holding a sinecure, practically, getting his $100 a month, and will be retained for his faithfulness and integrity in the past half century of active duty.

The charge of so-called "lumber-stealing" brought against Congressman Josiah W. Begole, of the Flint District, has ended a nol. pros. being entered by the United States District Attorney. It was one of those cases of uncertain and disputed land-titles, in which any upright business man may become involved.—*Detroit Tribune.*

C. P. Ramsdell, nominated on the Republican State ticket of Virginia as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a native and former resident of Pennsylvania. He represented Venango County in the House of Representatives once or twice, and was Assistant Clerk of the Senate for several years. He carpet-bagged into Virginia, and has helped "run" the negro element for several years.

William J. Ovens, one of the "boss bullies" in the Republican party of Philadelphia, has been compelled to withdraw from his place on the ticket, this year, as a candidate for the Legislature. For this concession to public opinion Mr. Ovens is promised a big thing in the line of appointments. Mr. Ovens will be remembered as the Assessor who shot down Col. Riddle, a few years since, and was, by ring influence, got clear on the trial for murder.

Miss Nettie Adelia McKee, of Allegheny, Pa., has become heir to an estate worth $2,000,000 by the recent death of her father, Thomas McKee. Miss McKee, who is just 20, is without doubt the richest girl in America. Marriageable young men who may contemplate visiting Allegheny should be informed that the daughter is requested by the will not to encumber the estate by any mortgage on her own account or for any husband to whom she may be married, and not to divide the property, but retain it in whole, living on the rents, issues, and profits thereof.

The Duchess of Inverness, whose death is announced by cable telegram, was formerly Lady Cecilia Letitia Underwood, morganatic wife of Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, a younger son of George III., and, therefore, uncle to Queen Victoria. The Prince, in 1793, then 20 years old, married a daughter of the Scotch Earl of Dunmore, and, although their union was pronounced invalid, the lady took, by royal license, the name of D'Ameland, and continued the wifely relation, giving birth to a son and a daughter. The son, known as Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este, died unmarried in 1848. The daughter married Sir Thomas Wilde, afterwards Lord Truro, and died in 1866. Lady D'Ameland died in 1830, and the rakish Duke very soon after took to his arms Lady Cecilia, who was, in 1840, created Duchess of Inverness in her own right. The Duke died in 1843.

Fratricide in Alexander County, Ill.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 4.—Daisy Breeze killed his brother, Dan Breeze, near Hazlewood, Alexander County, on Thursday night. Both were rather notorious characters; had stolen some horses, and after hiding them were proceeding to the house of Oscar Greenlee with the intention, it is said, of carrying out a previously arranged plan to kill him (Greenlee). Dan showed an inclination to back out, and when the brothers were last seen together were quarreling, Daisy carrying a heavy club and threatening Dan. Daisy came home alone, bringing Dan's shoes, and remarked to his wife, "If you hear me accused of murder, don't go back on me." Suspicion being aroused, search was instituted, resulting in the discovery of Davis' dead body, with the neck broken and marks of heavy blows on the head. Officers started from here last night in pursuit of the murderer.

A County-Seat Removal Resisted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—The new Court-House and jail at Richmond, Ind., being completed, the Commissioners of Wayne County, at Centreville, the old county-seat, this morning ordered the removal of the records to the former place. Wagons from Richmond were being loaded in the Court-House yard, when the citizens of Centreville fastened the gates, sent for Judge Johnson to Cambridge, and got a temporary restraining order. In the meantime the bells were rung, cannon fired, and the whole community in the vicinity of Centreville gathered at the Court-House, and the wildest excitement prevailed for a time. The wagons were finally unloaded and returned to Richmond empty, and the excitement quieted down.

Ku-Klux and Lynchers in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Some few weeks since, a negro man attempted to commit a rape on the person of a young white lady in Elkhorn Township, near Frankfort, Ky., and had to leave the county. On Saturday night he returned, and during the night a body of men attacked him, firing upon and instantly killing him.

It is reported that the Ku-Klux in Owen and Henry Counties are getting very bold. They visited a Louisville packet with the evident intention of doing mischief, and were only deterred by the threats of the officers of the boat, who were well armed.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Consideration of the Court-House Plans Again Postponed.

Legal Opinion That the Mayor Has Power to Revoke Licenses.

Presentation of a Sunday Ordinance Permitting the Sale of Liquor Inside Closed Doors.

Dr. B. C. Miller Confirmed as Sanitary Superintendent.

The Council met yesterday evening, Ald. McGrath in the chair. Present, Aldermen Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Colvin, Sweet, Stream, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Culbertson, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, Harwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Pollard, Stout, Mahr, Langacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Brandt, Woodman.

FIRE MARSHAL.

The Mayor informed the Council that he had removed Robert Williams as Fire Marshal, his reasons being that he did not possess the qualifications needed for the discharge of the duties to the degree required by the public interest, and that greater coolness, system, and ability are wanted at large and difficult fires, and that the proper management, discipline, and efficiency of the department would be promoted by a change of Fire Marshal. At the next meeting he will endeavor to send in the name of a successor. In the meantime, Assistant Marshal Benner is acting as Chief.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for water-pipe on Prairie avenue from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; for a sewer on Park avenue from Stanton to Vincennes; for a sidewalk on Clark street from Kinzie to the bridge; for a sidewalk on Hugh street from Wabansia to North avenue, and for widening Grand avenue from Western avenue to city limits.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to report what measures have been taken to extend the sewers into the lake at the foot of Twelfth and Twenty-second streets; to prepare an ordinance for a sidewalk on Clark street, from the bridge to Kinzie street; to report by what authority the grade of North Desplaines, Halsted, and Carroll streets, near the Milwaukee and St. Paul track had been lowered three or more feet, to the detriment of adjoining property; to prevent tugs from getting water for cleaning their boilers, at the Washington street fire plug.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to put up a fire alarm box at the corner of Beers street and Archer avenue, and was authorized to buy a fire alarm bell, and put it on the Chicago avenue Engine House, instead of the one for which it was originally intended.

An order directing the Corporation Counsel to report on an ordinance for a hay market in Market place was referred to the Committee on Markets.

A resolution directing the Comptroller and Mayor to lease the Loug John Engine House at not less than 6 per cent on its assessed valuation, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

THE COURT-HOUSE PREMIUMS.

The Corporation Counsel sent in an elaborate opinion to the effect that the joint committees of the Council and Board of County Commissioners had power given them to award the premiums for the plans, and that their action was fully authorized, and bound the Council so far as the premiums were concerned, without, however, binding it in any way so far as the selection of a plan to build the Court-House by. The fact that the report was signed by the Board of Public Works made no difference.

Subsequently, Ald. McGenniss moved to take up the report of the Joint Committee, since the County Commissioners were evidently decided to take no action until the Council did. The latter body was so ready to act as it ever would be. The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 23.

Ald. Tracy moved, when the Council adjourn, it be to Friday evening, to take up the question of the plans.

Ald. McGennis urged immediate action, since all they had to do was to accept the report of the Committee.

Ald. Tracy's motion was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 25.

Ald. Schaffner moved it be made a special order for half-past 8 Monday.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 14.

REVOKING LICENSES.

The Corporation Counsel in reply to a resolution asking whether the Council could confer authority on the Mayor, by ordinance, to revoke licenses to saloon-keepers, and for what cause, if any, he may revoke them: stated as to the first question that the charter gave the Council power to regulate the sale of ardent spirits, and to authorize the proper officers to grant licenses and take bonds for the good observance of all the ordinances and regulations of the Council. The Council is also authorized to direct the manner of issuing licenses, etc., and with the police regulation and preservation of order in the city. The courts, with very few exceptions, have decided that, under a charter authorizing the granting of licenses, it was the duty of the Mayor or other officer to exercise a discretion in granting licenses, and that no person had a right to demand a license if, in the honest judgment of the Mayor, he was an improper and unfit person to be entrusted with the privilege of selling liquor. That was a necessary implication from the power to license, when considered in conjunction with the duty of making the necessary police regulations to preserve order. If that power existed, he saw no reason why, when to the power to license was added that to regulate the sale, there did not also exist the power to take away a license, if the privilege of selling was improperly exercised. The Mayor having power to refuse a license to an improper person, he is of opinion that that officer can revoke a license for any violation of the city ordinances. That action violated no provision of the State Constitution, and was not inconsistent with no State law, and tends to the preservation of good order. A license was a contract, and there was no property in it, it being a mere personal privilege, subject to be taken away when the public interest required. According to the courts, ordinances regulating the sale of liquor were to be looked on as public regulations to prevent intemperance and crime. That was the construction which had been adopted by the Council in its legislation on the subject for the past twenty years, and it had provided any licenses could be revoked by the Mayor upon written notice if any ordinance had been violated. In his opinion the Council had power to confer that authority on the Mayor. As to the second branch of the inquiry, as to the Mayor's power to revoke a license, he says that the Mayor has the power given him by the Council to revoke a license whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the party licensed has violated any provision of any ordinance relating to liquor-selling, and also that the charter gives authority in certain specified cases. Nor did this express charter provision prevent the Council from authorizing the Mayor to revoke licenses for other causes.

It was laid over.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances for paving Park avenue from Leavitt street to Western avenue; for widening Twenty-second street from Jefferson street to Ashland avenue, and Thirty-third street from South Park to Indiana avenue; for opening Warren avenue, Washington street, and Park avenue, west of General Park, to Hamlin avenue. They were all passed.

The Board reported the lowest bid for building the approaches to Lake street bridge was $27,474.80, while the appropriation was $20,000, and therefore ask for leave to let the contract, the deficit to be made up out of money not otherwise appropriated. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Ordinances were also passed for opening Auburn street from Thirty-first to Thirty-third; for extending an alley from Vincennes to Stanton avenues; for the vacation of streets in J. Hobby's Subdivision of part of Section 11, 39, 14, for opening Hermitage avenue from Polk to Twelfth street; for the vacation of the alley in Lot 1, Block 1, Boardwell's Addition; for the vacation of the east and west alley in Block 3, Elston's Addition; to open Fairfield avenue through B. C. Tower's Subdivision; to open Washington avenue through Mary Ann's Lot 3, E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Section 11, 39, 13; to establish the sidewalk width on Silver street, from Harrison to Gurley; and for lamp-posts on Blue Island avenue, from Ashland to Western.

The ordinance for paving Walton place, from Dearborn to Pine streets, was adversely reported on and defeated.

COURT-HOUSE SQUARE.

The Board, referring to a resolution requiring them to remove the débris from the city portion of the Court-House Square, states that much of the material can be used in the new building, and is worth more to the city than anybody else; that LaSalle street will soon be raised to the grade, and the worthless débris can be used there, that the cost of removal would amount to $6,000, which can be saved, and that the Council has appropriated no money. They hoped the order would be rescinded.

It was so ordered.

HALSTED STREET VIADUCT.

Ald. Sweet moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance providing for the Halsted street viaduct at Kinzie street was passed, and it was agreed to, and it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys. This action was taken in order to amend the ordinance so as to provide for lateral approaches on Carroll and Wayman streets.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the petitions of Michael Ryan, W. K. Wells, and James Clark, and they were concurred in, and unfavorably on those of Miles Jackson, Michael Newman, Christian Wagner, and F. Letz & Son, which were concurred in except the last two, which were laid over.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the petition of Michael O'Meara and unfavorably on that of James Kinney, and both were laid over.

SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Judiciary Committee recommended that Dr. Ben C. Miller be confirmed as Sanitary Superintendent, and it was agreed to, yeas 36, nays none.

SCHOOL BOARD.

The Committee on Schools reported recommending the confirmation of J. E. Oehlinger as a member of the Board of Education, and it was laid over.

FIRE-WARDENS.

The Committee on Fire and Police submitted a resolution authorizing the Board of Police to appropriate, for the payment of four fire-wardens, the sum provided in the appropriation bill for five.

It was laid over.

OPENING SALOONS ON SUNDAY.

The Judiciary Committee reported an ordinance, which was laid over, allowing the sale of liquor on Sunday, providing the front doors and windows are shut.

LIGHTING WITH OIL.

The Committee on Gaslights reported, recommending the passage of the order providing for lighting sundry streets with kerosene oil, and it was laid over.

CITY ASSESSMENTS.

The ordinance relative to assessments for taxation was passed. It is as follows:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the City of Chicago be, and the same is hereby, divided for the assessment of property for taxation into eight assessment districts, described respectively as follows, to-wit:

District No. 1—To be all that part of the South Division of the City of Chicago situate and being north of Twelfth street.

District No. 2—To be all that part of the South Division of the City of Chicago situate between Twelfth street and Thirty-first street.

District No. 3—To be all that part of the South Division of the City of Chicago, situate and lying south of Thirty-first street.

District No. 4—To be all that part of the West Division of the City of Chicago, situate and lying south of Twelfth street.

District No. 5—To be all that part of the West Division of the City of Chicago, situate and lying between Twelfth street and Kinzie street.

District No. 6—To be all that part of the West Division of the city of Chicago, situate and lying north of Kinzie street.

District No. 7—To be all that part of the North Division of the City of Chicago, situate and being south of Division street.

District No. 8—To be all that part of the North Division of the City of Chicago, situate and lying north of Division street.

SEC. 2. That the Assessor of said city shall have power, and is hereby authorized to appoint three Assistant Assessors, to be known as First, Second, and Third Assistant Assessors.

The First Assistant Assessor shall, under the direction of said Assessor, list and assess property in and for said districts numbered four and five, and Second Assistant Assessor shall, under the direction of said Assessor, list and assess property in and for said District No. 6, and said Third Assistant Assessor shall, under the direction of said Assessor, list and assess property in and for said districts numbered seven and eight, and said Assessor shall list and assess property in and for said districts numbered one, two, and three, and supervise, direct, and control said Assistant Assessors in the performance of their duties. Said Assistant Assessors shall make their returns to said Assessor.

SEC. 3. Said Assessor shall file with the City Clerk the names of said Assistant Assessors when appointed, and may take such bonds from such assistants as he shall judge sufficient to indemnify him against the acts of said Assistant Assessors, and to secure the performance of their duty.

The compensation of the said Assessors shall be at the following rates per annum: Assessor, $2,500; First Assistant Assessor, $1,500; Second Assistant Assessor, $700; Third Assistant Assessor, $1,000 until the 1st day of April next, after which the salaries of said officers shall be fixed by an annual appropriation or other ordinance passed during the first quarter of the fiscal year.

SEC. 4. That assessment books of property of said city shall contain a list of the property assessed, and in a proper column the names of the owners thereof so far as the officers making the assessment shall be able to ascertain the same, a proper column showing the valuation of the same, where real estate is improved, a column showing the valuation of the improvements, and a column showing the total value of such real estate and the improvements thereon. Said books shall contain such other columns as may be required by law.

SEC. 5. The assessment of all property in said city shall be completed and the assessment roll filed, as provided by law, on or before the first Monday in September of each year for which the assessment shall be made, unless further time shall be granted by the Common Council.

The Board of Equalization shall continue in session during three business hours, to-wit: From 9 a. m. to 12 m. of each and every secular day for ten consecutive days.

SEC. 6. The Collector of said city shall give bonds to the City of Chicago in the penal sum of $100,000, which bond shall be signed by himself and two or more securities, and shall be substantially in the following form, etc.

BURSTING HOSE.

Ald. Pickering offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, There are serious complaints regarding the bursting of hose at fires; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire and Water be, and they are hereby, directed to examine the hose now in use by the city, and report the character thereof in respect to its age, quality, and its capacity to resist the strain and pressure of steam fire-engines.

The Council then adjourned.

OUT-DOOR MUSIC.

Lovers of music who live in the West End will be glad to learn that, at 7:30 this evening, the Great Western Light Guard Band, under the direction of Hans Balatka, will perform the following programme at Union Park:

PART I.

1. March	Maillard
2. Overture, "The Hermit's Bell"	Gounod
3. Grand Potpourri, "Faust"	Strauss
4. "On the Blue Danube," waltz	Mendelssohn
5. Farewell to the Forest	Rosenkrans
6. Galop, Guerlere	

PART II.

7. Concert Overture	Ch. Bach
8. Fantase, "Huguenots"	Meyerbeer
9. Mignon's Song	A. Thomas
10. Quartette, "Rigoletto"	Verdi
11. Black Cap Waltz	Fohrbach
12. Military March	Hamm

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

	FAHRENHEIT.		
7:30 a. m.	71	1 p. m.	87
8 a. m.	73	1:30 p. m.	86
8:30 a. m.	76	2 p. m.	86
9 a. m.	79	2:30 p. m.	85
9:30 a. m.	80	3 p. m.	85
10 a. m.	81	3:30 p. m.	85
10:30 a. m.	82	4 p. m.	83
11 a. m.	83	4:30 p. m.	83
11:30 a. m.	84	5 p. m.	79
12 m.	84	5:30 p. m.	78
12:30 p. m.	86	6 p. m.	73

The Montreal House.

L. W. Decker, the veteran hotel-keeper of the Dominion of Canada, has bought and is now keeping with his chief clerk Mr. C. B. Cleveland, late of the American. These gentlemen must be considered as one of the strongest hotel teams in Canada. Chicago travelers will bear in mind that the rates at this hotel, where first-class fare is served, are at the rate of only $2 per day.

Shawls, Hose, Etc.

C. W. & E. Partridge & Company, of 114 and 116 State street, announce having just opened an assortment of goods, comprising a few scarlet, open centre, camel's hair shawls (very cheap); large line Balbrigan hose at from 37½c to 65c, not over one-half their real value; 2,000 pieces cloths and cassimeres at from 75c to $1.25. Their stock of ladies', misses', and children's shoes are being sold at a great reduction in prices.

Collars.

All travelers should wear the Elmwood or Warwick collars, and avoid the annoyance of having really washed and ironed collars. Try it once and see how nice it is.

THE IRISH EXPOSITION.

How It Was Inaugurated Last Evening—The Undertaking Likely to Be Successful Beyond the Expectations of Its Projectors.

The Grand Irish-American Exposition for the benefit of St. Jarlath's Catholic Church, the advent of which has been heralded by street-corner talk and a genuine old-country jaunting-car rushing through the streets with an uneven banner tacked on its tail-board, was opened to the public last evening at the West Side Rink, corner of Randolph and Ada streets. As it is to continue until the 23d inst., everybody who so desires will be afforded an opportunity to witness the result of several weeks' arduous labor on the part of some of the parishioners of St. Jarlath's, and at the same time contribute to a worthy charity. The attendance was much larger than the managers could reasonably expect on the opening night, and augured well for the flattering success of the scheme. The Rink, which under ordinary circumstances is a cheerless lumber pile of the barn order of architecture, has been rendered quite attractive by decorations of bunting, which cover every available space on roof and walls, and make the old shell a really pleasant place in which to spend a few hours. Among the notable citizens who were present last evening were Mr. A. C. Hesing and his lady and the Hon. S. S. Hayes, who seemed to take great interest in the success of the Exposition, and were not at all backward in satisfying the pecuniary demands of a host of handsome young ladies armed with book and pencil, who perpetrated a mild species of highway robbery on every person they met. Mr. Hesing and Mr. Hayes were among the first to enter the hall, which became so thronged after a while that it was impossible to distinguish a man of note from a plain, unpretending inhabitant. The notices which the Exposition has heretofore received explained the manner in which it is to be managed. A general committee has charge of the entire concern, and it appoints two of its members to superintend affairs on the floor. The superintendents for this work are the Hon. A. L. Morrison and Mr. R. E. McAllister. They worked like Trojans last evening, and have the satisfaction of knowing that their labors were productive of comfort to the vast assemblage, the programme being carried out in its entirety, and everything passing off without interruption or an inharmonious event of any kind. The gentlemen have an efficient corps of special policemen under them, which, in the role of *Mercy Merrick*, has a graceful presence, and reaches the sympathy of the audience, but lacks the force of character which would render the impersonation a true one. The introduction of a song in the second act is one which cannot be commended for various reasons. Mr. Jack as *Julian Gray* made up in form what was lacking in the performance of Miss Firmin. Miss Cassie Troy as *Grace Rosebery* quite sustained the good opinion previously entertained of her, and Mr. J. A. Sawtelle was at home in the part of *Horace Holmcroft*. Want of time prevents an extended notice of the performance, but it may be summed up as being very enjoyable. The scenery is in some of the sets excellent, and the management deserve credit for it. The farce, "An Object of Interest," followed, with Mrs. Leighton as *Fanny Gribbles*, concluded the evening. Mrs. Leighton was welcomed back to the city with considerable warmth.

A SALOON SCRIMMAGE.

Free Fight Between Two Sports, a Saloon-Keeper, His Wife, His Bar-Tender, and Another Man—Four Shots Fired, the Saloon-Keeper Receiving One and the Bar-Tender Another—No One Killed.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the vicinity of No. 185 Western avenue was agitated over an encounter that took place between a savage saloon-keeper, his bar-tender, and two reckless customers. Saloon brawls wherein the keeper is a participant invariably have their origin in a dispute about the refusal of some customer to pay for drinks. This was no exception.

The saloon of Henry Thuman is at No. 185, stated above, and being in the rear of a grocery store, is entered by a long passageway from the street. About 3 o'clock, two sports drove up in a trotting-wagon, and, hitching their horse, traversed the passageway, and passed into the saloon. They stood one treat for the crowd, and then drank freely together. One was about to pay for the drinks, when his companion told him to put up his money, that he had settled for them. The bar-tender, Gotlieb Schoepke, disputed this assertion, and all three finally resorted to blows to decide the matter. Schoepke was badly beaten, but before he was rendered helpless his assailants left him, and passed out to their buggy. Mrs. Thuman, the saloon-keeper's wife, having heard the row, met them at the front door, and demanded pay for the drinks. They refused, saying they had paid, and were about to drive away when the woman, extending her brawny arm, seized the horse by the head and held him as firmly as a massive hitching-post could have done. At this juncture, Thuman and his bar-tender appeared, and again demanded that the drinks be paid for. Being again refused, a general scrimmage ensued. While it was in progress, a man named Mike Morrison came running up, and, calling out to Thuman that the boys were his friends, managed to quell the disturbance. He directed the sports to leave the place at once. Obeying him, they got into their wagon again, and turned about to drive away. They had scarcely started when Thuman and his bar-tender, much enraged at the rascality, as they deemed it, of their antagonists, began to hurl at them stones, clods of earth, and geological specimens generally. The occupants of the wagon drove across the street, and, when at the entrance to an alley, stopped their horse in the midst of a deluge of stones, and one of them shouted to Thuman, "If you don't stop I'll shoot you." The warning was unheeded, and, standing up in the wagon, the fellow made good his promise by firing four shots in rapid succession. All the third shot Thuman placed his hand on his right hip, and, dropping on the sidewalk, exclaimed, "I am shot." At the fourth shot, his bar-tender fell, a ball having struck him in precisely the same place. The third shot almost resulted fatally to a mute, who was a witness to the whole affair, and who wrote the account of it from which this is written. A ball passed close to his right hand that it blistered the skin. An inch nearer, and his heart would have received the ball. After firing these shots, the occupants of the wagon gave the whip to their horse, and were quickly out of sight. Several persons went in pursuit of them, but gave up the chase after a few blocks. A citizen of the once reported the affray at the Union Park Station, and an effort at head off the sports was made by sending word to the Madison Street Station. Officers Hogan and Ryan were sent to meet them, but returned unsuccessful. Their names are unknown. They live, it is said, on Third avenue, near Harrison street. The police promised that they would have the villains caged before this morning. Thuman and his bar-tender were attended by Dr. DeWolf. The ball was extracted from the limb of the former. The wounds are very serious, but hardly fatal.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There will be a meeting at the Gardner House this afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, of the managers of the Hospital for Women and Children, located at the corner of West Adams and Paulina streets.

A correspondent writes, charging the drivers of the "Z. L. P." and the "Young" lines of omnibuses with racing along Wabash avenue in a scandalous manner. This is a thing for the police to look after.

Officer Noonan yesterday evening surprised three gamblers, in a neat little room on Clark street, near Madison, and broke up a pleasant little game, captured some gambling tools, and himself took the gamblers and their property to the Armory.

The Mayor will this afternoon, at his office, issue free tickets entitling bearer to view the Armitage memorial painting, which is hung at the west end of the Institute Gallery, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded contracts, as follows: To Ammon & Co., 1,000,000 sewerage brick at $8.75 per thousand; to Kennedy & McCleary, 500,000 brick at $8 per thousand.

A young girl named Susie Crowden, aged 15 years, is missing from her home, No. 221 South Desplaines street, since yesterday morning, when she went to a picnic at Ogden's Grove. She is pock-marked, auburn-haired, light-complexioned, and wore a white dress, blue sash, and a white hat trimmed with brown.

Charles Cutler, a stylish bunko man, although a comparatively new importation, has become notorious, because he is so often under arrest. Yesterday he thought to make a stake, but was detected and arrested by Detective Tyrrell. Justice Banyon fined him $100. An appeal was taken, and Cutler sallied forth, to his business again.

Thomas Furlong and C. Kolb reside in close proximity at Humboldt. They had a quarrel a few days ago, about some bites which a dog of the former inflicted upon some cows of the latter. Kolb drew a pistol, which was loaded with powder and paper, and threatened to shoot his neighbor. He did not shoot him, but left him able to enter a suit before Justice Yant Woud, who fined his assailant $100.

Dr. Ben C. Miller, having resigned his position of Superintendent of Public Charities of Cook County, was last night confirmed by the Common Council as Sanitary Superintendent. It is probable that the County Commissioners will abolish the position which Dr. Miller has just vacated, and allow the County Physician to do the work, aided by an assistant with a salary of $500 per annum. The annual saving by this arrangement would be between $1,500 and $2,000.

Officer Dan Hogan, of the Madison Street Station, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning saw two men coming out from the basement of the Exchange Hotel, on Canal street, near Kinzie. Upon investigation he found the door of the saloon open, and as it was unoccupied, he supposed something was wrong, and called out to the men to stop. He was answered by one of the men turning about and firing at him, the ball making music in his ear, as it whizzed by. He returned the shot without effect, and after chasing the villains four blocks, he lost them in an alley. Several articles of nominal value were taken from the saloon.

Charles Kellum, E. L. Divine, H. D. Wyman, C. Ellinwood, J. S. Waterman, and J. H. Johnston, officers and Directors of a proposed rail-

CONTRADICTORY.

The Woman Who Preferred the Charges Against Marshal Williams Contradicts Them, and Then Contradicts the Contradiction.

Mrs. Halleck, whose affidavit charging Fire Marshal Williams with immorality was instrumental in that official's discharge, was out yesterday with the following counter-affidavit:

State of Illinois, County of Cook: Mrs. Euphemia A. Halleck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that she is a resident of the City of Chicago, and has so resided for sixteen years; that she is acquainted with Robert Williams, Fire Marshal of said city, and has been the object of agents purporting to have been made by City of Chicago of the Police Commissioners in the *Times* and the Chicago *Evening Post*, on the 2d day of August, 1873; that she has read the affidavit and the statements therein charged, recollections of making know what she did sign at said and that she did not says that it is not true that she had ca. She further with said Williams, and she denies totally, intercourse at any time contracted a loathsome disease from she at and she also denies that he ever offered her money. swear that Mark Sheridan has visited her, or that she had received money from Dr. Bates or Dr. Bissell and said Williams, or that she avers the truth to be, that so far as she has ever known said Williams he has in every respect conducted himself as a gentleman, and that she believes he never was guilty of the doing any act that was not strictly and in every sense proper and right. She expressly denies that she ever knew, or, until she read the reports above referred to, supposed that he had been guilty of any act or had any criminal connection with any woman whatsoever, and she denies ever having alleged knowingly that he had had carnal connection with the wives of other firemen, as has been and is set forth in said statements.

MRS. EUPHEMIA HALLECK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1873.

EDWARD F. CORNICOUE, Notary Public.

Later still, the variable affiant sent the following letter to this paper:

CHICAGO, SUNDAY.

Mr. Editor:

SIR: I send this note to put a stop to a piece that I have been told is going to be put in your paper to-morrow to defend Marshal Williams. Don't you allow it to be published. What was published in the papers was true, and I don't want it contradicted. I will own I gave my consent yesterday, because I did not think it was a crime, and, in fact, did not know it was until told by friends. I was hired, and coaxed, and urged, for Mrs. Williams' sake, but to-day I have found trickery and double-dealing on their part, and I can't ruin myself for a man that will not deal fair and honest with me. In the first place, I am not able to do any kind of business. I am very sick, and have been for a number of days with a disease in my head, which is easily proved, if doubted, by an examination by a doctor. Yours, with respect,

MRS. E. A. HALLECK, 147 West Jackson street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The only place of amusement now open to the public is the Globe Theatre, which, by the efforts of its lessee, Mr. Frank Lawlor, has been put into a condition worthy of patronage. It was a bold effort to attempt the resurrection of this theatre, for it was long ago considered dead. That Mr. Lawlor has done so was evident from the large audience which assembled there last evening, larger even than on Saturday, when the theatre was opened to the public for the first time. There were very many ladies of excellent social standing present, which goes far to show that Mr. Lawlor's efforts are appreciated. The attraction of the evening was "The New Magdalen," dramatized from Wilkie Collins' new celebrated novel of the same name, with Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack in the leading roles. While the drama is of English origin, it is decidedly of the French school, the heroine being an abandoned character, who seeks in deceit to recover the social position she has never deserved. The author chooses to attribute to this adventuress a nobility of sentiment, purity of thought, and sublimity of purpose quite extraordinary even in novels, while so virtue, as personated by the woman upon whom this vampire preys, are given a narrowness, littleness, and subtlety never expected outside of caricature. The drama abounds in strong situation, and is especially adapted to the Globe Theatre. Miss Firmin, in the role of *Mercy Merrick*, has a graceful presence, and reaches the sympathy of the audience, but lacks the force of character which would render the impersonation a true one. The introduction of a song in the second act is one which cannot be commended for various reasons. Mr. Jack as *Julian Gray* made up in form what was lacking in the performance of Miss Firmin. Miss Cassie Troy as *Grace Rosebery* quite sustained the good opinion previously entertained of her, and Mr. J. A. Sawtelle was at home in the part of *Horace Holmcroft*. Want of time prevents an extended notice of the performance, but it may be summed up as being very enjoyable. The scenery is in some of the sets excellent, and the management deserve credit for it. The farce, "An Object of Interest," followed, with Mrs. Leighton as *Fanny Gribbles*, concluded the evening. Mrs. Leighton was welcomed back to the city with considerable warmth.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Money easy at 7@6 per cent. Sterling dull at 108½@109 for *long* days, and 109¼ for sight. Customs receipts to-day, $506,000.

Gold opened weak and declined from 115¼ to 115¼, but afterwards became steadier, closing at 113¾. The Express says the free sales of gold towards the close of last week indicate that somebody has early information about the Treasury programme for August. Loans were from 1 1-7 to 3 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $25,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $563,000.

Governments quiet and steady.

State bonds dull.

Stocks opened firm, with slight improvement in prices. Later, a decline took place, and at the close the market recovered its steadiness. The largest dealings were in Vanderbilt shares and Northwest common, Chico, Pacific Mail, and Union Pacific. The decline in Vanderbilt shares was occasioned by a report that Commodore Vanderbilt was sick, though there is no probability that the story has any foundation in fact. The market closed steady.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	119¼	Coupons, '67	118¾
Coupons, '62	116¾	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	114¾	Currency, '67	123
Coupons, '65	117¼	Currency, '68	124½
Coupons, '65 (new)	117½	New 5s	114¾
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	99	Virginia, old	42
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	61	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		
STOCKS.			
Canton	103	St Paul pfd	73¾
Western Union	92½	Wabash	72½
Quicksilver	38¾	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells & Fargo	96	Terre Haute	23
American Express	63¾	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	67¾	Chicago & Alton	103½
Pacific Mail	38¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie	59¾	C. C. & I. C.	94
Erie pfd	73¾	C., B. & Q.	105
Harlem	132¾	Lake Shore	92¾
Harlem pfd	136	Indiana Central	31¾
Michigan Central	94¾	Indiana Central pfd	108
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	28¾
Northwestern	68¾	Union Pacific bonds	71¾
Northwestern pfd	85¾	Central Pacific b'nds	100¾
Rock Island	110¾	Del. Lack. & Western	101¾
N. J. Central	103	B., H., & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	63¾		

Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—This is a holiday in England.

New York 4-Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—BEEVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 6,175, making 9,078 for the week, against 10,084 last week. Demand fair, at prices about the same as on Friday. Trade fairly active. Native steers ranged from 10c to 12½c, with a few selections sold to sharp butchers at 13¼@13¾c, and poor to good Texans at 6 to 9¾c; a few Cherokee cattle at 10@10¾c. Sales include: 14 cars Illinois steers, av 6¼ to 6¾ cwt, 11@11¾c; 12 cars, av 6 to 6¼ cwt, 10¾@11¼c; 16 cars, av 6¾ cwt, 12c; 20 cars, av 7¼ cwt, 12@12¼c; 9 cars, av 7@7¾ cwt, 11¾@12½c; 5 cars, av 7¾ cwt, 11¾c; 5 cars, av 7¼ cwt, 12¾c; 6 cars, av 7¾ cwt, 11@11¾c; 5 cars, av 8¼ cwt, 11c; 4 cars, av 7 cwt, 11@11¾c; 3 cars Cherokee heifers, av 3¼ cwt, 7½c; 15 cars Texans, av 5¼ cwt, 8c; 14 cars, av 5¼ cwt, 8@9c; 5 cars, av 5¾ cwt, 8@8¼c; 6 cars, av 6 cwt, 9¼c; 12 cars, av 8¾ cwt, 8¼@9¼c; 18 cars Missouri steers, av 6 cwt, 10¼@11¼c; 7 cars Kentucky, av 6 cwt, 11¼@12c; 5 cars, av 7¼ cwt, 11½c, and 8 cars Kansas steers, av 6¼ cwt, 11c. Dressed beef in demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh receipts, 10,079, making 20,700 for the week, against 28,700 last week. Market fair for sheep at an advance of ¼c, but dull and weak for lambs, which were more plentiful. Sheep sold at 5@5¼c; a few at 5½c. Lambs very slow at 4¼@5½c, with one lot sold up to 9c. Among the sales were: 2 cars Ohio sheep, 82 lbs, 5¼c; 1 car, 88 lbs, 5¼c; 1 car, 73 lbs, 5c; 1 car, 73 lbs, 4½c; 1 car, 92 lbs, 4½c; 1 car, 92 lbs, 5c; 1 car, 87 lbs, 5¼c; 2 cars Canada lambs, 62 lbs, 7¾@7¾c; 1 car, 58 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 60 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 62 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 64 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 66 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 68 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 70 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 72 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 74 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 76 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 78 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 80 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 82 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 84 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 86 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 88 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 90 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 92 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 94 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 96 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 98 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 100 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 102 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 104 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 106 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 108 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 110 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 112 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 114 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 116 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 118 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 120 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 122 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 124 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 126 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 128 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 130 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 132 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 134 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 136 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 138 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 140 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 142 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 144 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 146 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 148 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 150 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 152 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 154 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 156 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 158 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 160 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 162 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 164 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 166 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 168 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 170 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 172 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 174 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 176 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 178 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 180 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 182 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 184 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 186 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 188 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 190 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 192 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 194 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 196 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 198 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 200 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 202 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 204 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 206 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 208 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 210 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 212 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 214 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 216 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 218 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 220 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 222 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 224 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 226 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 228 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 230 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 232 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 234 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 236 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 238 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 240 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 242 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 244 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 246 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 248 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 250 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 252 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 254 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 256 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 258 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 260

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

The week opens on a very quiet money market. Some few of the banks report reasonable discounts, but as a whole the demand for money is exceedingly dull. In most cases they prefer to let their funds lie idle for a few days or weeks rather than to make concessions on rates, while others would gladly loan on call or on 30 days at a considerable reduction from the legal figures, viz: 11 per cent. Another way often adopted is to buy short paper through brokers quietly, so as to make something to help along the next dividend. All such transactions are, of course, confidential.

There is not a very large supply of paper on the street. Rates as last week, 1@2 per cent per month, with commissions. Usual figures, 1⅛@1¼.

Exchange was firm this morning, some large parcels changing hands at 50 cents per $1,000, but for the day the average was 25 cents. To customers par to 1-10 were the ruling figures.

The facts in regard to the Gardner failure attract a good deal of attention in business circles. Cordial sympathy is expressed for Mr. G., as he has always been one of our most enterprising men. We hear his liabilities stated at $800,000 and $900,000; but it is believed his property will pay a large percentage of it, and many believe if his creditors will give him time he will work out and "pay them all." His unwise investment of a large sum in the Gardner House is the immediate cause of his failure.

Money seems to be tending to greater abundance everywhere. The Bank of England reduced its discount rates last week from 4 to 3½ per cent. American stocks and securities, as a consequence, showed an upward movement. As yet we hear of no speculative movement,—a calamity that can only be prevented by a revival of active business. For this, in some respects, the prospect is favorable. Per contra, however, we notice that the price of

OCEAN FREIGHTS

is entirely too high. More vessels, with more capacity, are greatly needed. For ocean freights in September, 32 cents for wheat per bushel, currency, were offered. This, with freights to New York, handling, and commissions, will make the cost of laying down and selling a bushel of wheat in Liverpool about 64 cents. This does not show a very brilliant prospect for shipments, and, if these rates continue, they will seriously affect our money market. The figures are by New York. We have not the rates to-day by Montreal; but so large amounts of cereals are shipped down the St. Lawrence that no great reduction can be expected from that quarter. It is plain that vessel-lines are reaping a rich harvest. This state of things should influence our Canadian neighbors to hurry up the enlargement of their canals; for, with vessels of 1,200 tons carrying to Montreal, it has always been contended that wheat and corn can be taken from Chicago to Liverpool at a cost inside of 20 cents per bushel. It is plain that, with this route open at even 40 cents per bushel, were there a supply of vessels, it would now command all our foreign export trade. This fact has been urged in these columns for nearly twenty years; but the Canadians seem slow to appreciate and to grasp the opportunities plainly within their reach.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 16th of July, 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,472,829	Increase	£41,166
Public deposits	5,734,935	Decrease	27,681
Other deposits	2,611,878	Decrease	1,342,109
Government securities	13,278,464	No alteration.	
Other securities	18,214,179	Decrease	1,429,611
Notes unemployed	10,686,635	Increase	260,049

The amount of notes in circulation is £26,101,560, being a decrease of $95,830, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,411,200, showing an increase of £36,618, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of consols and French rentes, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£22,411,200	£22,663,433
Reserve	11,309,640	11,498,198
Notes in circulation	26,101,560	26,165,235
Rates of discount	4 ⅌ cent	3 ⅌ cent
Consols	92⅞	92⅜
French rentes	56f 30c	54f 32c

THE SAVINGS BANKS OF NEW YORK.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State, in relation to savings banks, demonstrates great activity and thrift among the laboring classes of that city and State. With a population of 4,382,000 in 1870, and of about 4,530,000 now in the State, the aggregate deposits on 1st January last were $285,286,621, with depositors 822,642 in number. The average deposit of each individual was $345; while the depositors formed more than 18 per cent of the total population. The growth of deposits and population since the year 1860 is represented in the following summary, showing the average for each person in the State to be about $62; and for each depositor, $346:

	Population.	Savings.	Av'ge.
1860	3,880,735	$58,178,160	$15
1870	4,382,759	194,360,217	44
1873	4,530,000	285,286,620	62

The city and country are represented in their aggregates as follows, showing the estimated population in 1873, the aggregate saving, and the average to each depositor:

	Population, 1873.	Savings.	Depositors.	Average.
City of New York	990,000	$169,403,272	470,417	$360
Brooklyn	440,000	42,986,091	125,794	341
Country	3,115,000	72,797,257	226,431	321
Total	4,545,000	$285,286,620	822,642	$346

The following table shows the amount of deposits in the savings banks of the State from Jan. 1, 1858, when they were first committed to the supervision of the Superintendent, to Jan. 1, 1873:

	Deposits.	Increase.	Decrease.
Jan. 1, 1858	$41,422,672	....	....
Jan. 1, 1859	48,193,847	$6,772,175	....
Jan. 1, 1860	58,178,160	9,983,313	....
Jan. 1, 1861	67,440,397	9,262,237	....
Jan. 1, 1862	64,083,119	....	$3,357,278
Jan. 1, 1863	76,538,183	12,465,064	....
Jan. 1, 1864	93,786,384	17,248,201	....
Jan. 1, 1865	111,737,763	17,951,508	....
Jan. 1, 1866	114,177,561	19,358,488	....
Jan. 1, 1867	169,808,678	18,681,116	....
Jan. 1, 1870	194,360,217	24,551,539	....
Jan. 1, 1871	230,729,408	36,389,191	....
Jan. 1, 1872	267,905,826	37,196,418	....
Jan. 1, 1873	285,286,621	17,380,795	....

SUSPENSION OF THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

Owing to a defalcation of one of its officers a run was made last week on this bank, and it was forced to suspend. Klennin's defalcation, it is acknowledged, will reach at least $50,000. There are between 12,000 and 13,000 pass-books out, representing, as nearly as can be determined, $1,200,000, while the assets of the bank, as stated by Hozen Kimball, the newly-elected Vice-President, will reach from $1,000,000 to $1,300,000. Of course much of this sum is invested in such a way that it cannot readily be converted. The authorities claim the ability to settle with the depositors, dollar for dollar, provided they are allowed the time required for completing the examination of the pass-books and converting the securities held by them.

CHICAGO, MILLINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Muscatine *Journal* of Saturday has the following:

The engineers of the Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad, who started from Princeton, Ill., July 7, on a preliminary survey, reached a point opposite this city yesterday evening. The line strikes the river at the old ferry landing, nearly opposite Chambers' upper mill. The survey approaches this city through the Buffalo Prairie settlement, crossing over the divide between Copperas Creek and the river near Lequatt's and DeMoss' farms, and reaching the river bottom by the way of a deep ravine which puts in immediately opposite this city. The route is pronounced a very favorable one. The people along the line are said to be enthusiastic in favor of this road, convinced that it is one well calculated to relieve them from the extortionate charges of the broader gauge roads. We are pleased to learn that the encouragement to the line has been so liberal that it is making much better progress than its projectors anticipated when they started out in the spring. It is now reported that the Company have recently bought a good portion of their iron, and that the work of construction from Chicago will soon be commenced.

There seems to be a quiet revolution going on in this country in favor of narrow-gauge railroads as the best and most feasible means of securing cheap transportation for the products of the West, and, if this new trunk line of that gauge is completed to this city, it will undoubtedly have its feeders, and make a great change in the cost of transportation wherever it reaches. Our people may congratulate themselves on this being the point where so important a line seeks to cross the Mississippi River.

LOCAL RATES.

Lunt, Preston & Kean report the local price of stocks as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅝	116⅞
5-20s of '64	117	117¼
5-20s of '65	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅞	118
10-40s	114⅞	115
U. S. 6s (new issue)	116¼	116½
Gold (full weight)	114⅝	115⅛
Gold Coupons	115	115⅜

Gold Exchange	115⅛
Sterling Exchange	109@109½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Aug. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

Mohawk st, near s w cor of Linden st, Lot 80, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $1,285.

West Superior st, between Ashland av and Armour st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 23; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 17, in Block 13, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated June 30; consideration, $1,250.

Division st, between Noble and Currier sts, s f, 25x150 ft, dated July 31; consideration, $2,600.

Winchester av, 120 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x114½ ft, dated June 7; consideration, $1,100.

West Jackson st, s e corner of Sacramento st, n f, 43½x125 ft, dated July 30; consideration, $1,700.

Milwaukee av, 150 ft n w of Girard st, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated July 28; consideration, $2,250.

North Dearborn st, 20 ft s of Huron st, e f, 34½x100 ft, dated June 30; consideration, $5,250.

Bremer st, s of and near Oak st, e f, 20 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,775.

Lot 15, in Block 2, in Monroe's part, s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $650.

Lot 28, in Block 9, McReynold's Addition, dated June 24; consideration, $750.

Church st, n of and near North av, w f, 36x125 ft, dated April 9; consideration, $2,150.

Clybourn av, cor of Sophia st, 50x135 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $2,100.

Ellis av, s of and near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 132 ft, running to within 120 ft of Cottage Grove av, dated July 5; consideration, $30,000.

Lot 3, in Sub-Block 5, of Block 18, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $1,450.

Leavitt st, bet LeMoyne st and Ewing place, w f, Lot 31, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $650.

Lot 32, adjoining the above, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $650.

The premises No. 182 Park av, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $12,500.

Lot 9, in Block 6, of Jones & Patrick's Addition, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 24 to 26, in Block 8, of Sherman's s ½ w ½ of s e ¼, Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $3,375.

Burnside st, near n w cor of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 17; consideration, $1,600.

Undivided ½ of Lots 21 and 22, in Block 4, Bradwell's Addition, with buildings, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 38 and 39, in Block 4, of McChesney's Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated May 28; consideration, $1,500.

Block 4, in Phare's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13, dated May 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 17, in Block 4, Goodspeed's n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $500.

Ninety-three lots in Stodder's s e ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $20,000.

Lots 26 to 50, in Block 11 of Phare's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, with other property, dated July 5; consideration, $20,350.

Lot 10 and s 15 ft of Block 11, in Block 30, Village of Hyde Park, dated June 16; consideration, $5,252.

North ½ Lot 15, in Block 1, Crane & Mead's Subdivision, in n w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 17, in Block 8 of Lots 34 and 35, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $920.

Forty-fifth st, n e cor of Evans av, s f, 25x111½ ft, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $1,500.

Blocks 1 and 20 (4 acres) in Lavinia & Co.'s s ½ of n e ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated July 19; consideration, $65,000.

Lot 48, in Block 1, in Hoyt et al. s w ¼ Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $800.

Lot 11, in Block 1, in Tear's part w ½, s e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 11 to 18, in Block 1, Castle's Subdivision, in Sec 3, 39, 13, dated July 26; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 11, 12, and e ½ 13, in same, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,500.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,286	2,826	7,556	4,305
Wheat, bu	15,383	6,050	35,283	50,992
Corn, bu	231,198	217,755	427,622	434,161
Oats, bu	39,630	7,920	81,128	38,507
Rye, bu	740	1,080	......	830
Barley, bu	350	350	......	3,850
Grass seed, lbs	13,373	14,472	5,626	29,837
Flax seed, lbs	1,470	......	......	......
Broom-corn, lbs	14,250	......	46,750	9,800
Cured meats, lbs	46,970	66,860	1040,481	62,359
Beef, brls	......	......	66	75
Pork, brls	......	310	202	305
Lard, lbs	3,700	800	657,150	193,671
Tallow, lbs	33,180	7,960	18,508	38,000
Butter, lbs	52,603	76,058	44,886	72,950
Live hogs, No	5,435	10,854	6,986	9,713
Cattle, No	604	1,118	2,773	1,424
Sheep, No	372	726	......	225
Hides, lbs	44,980	71,963	166,078	418,636
Highwines, brls	145	195	63	676
Wool, lbs	267,071	68,580	363,291	34,375
Potatoes, bu	566	1,902	75	......
Lumber, m feet	4,649	7,495	2,752	2,203
Shingles, m	3,554	2,522	2,202	1,828
Lath, m	215	540	386	196
Salt, brls	4,965	2,321	2,375	1,741

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,724 bu corn; 940 bu oats; 216 bu rye; 865 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 43½ cars wheat; 446½ cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do; 30,400 bu high mixed do; 34,000 bu No. 2 do, and 13,470 bu rejected do, by canal; 23 cars oats; 7,000 bu no grade do, by canal; 9 cars rye. Total (522 cars), 301,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this port during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	14,645	31,503	81,809	156,543	7,354
By canal	17	4,225	......	......	......
To Buffalo	10,225	150,000	978,297	123,017	......
To Erie	2,290	......	24,000	27,500	......
To Oswego	......	......	14,699	......	......
To Ogd'nsb'h	1,402	......	39,083	......	......
To Huron	3,350	......	26,307	50	......
Other U.S.p's	88	2,000	16,906	7,650	......
To Montreal	250	12,363	22,483	......	......
To Colborne	......	......	57,908	......	......
To Kingston	......	59,650	18,700	......	......
To Goderich	......	......	36,587	......	......
Total	32,469	261,739	1,355,755	314,760	7,354

To-morrow (Tuesday) the Board of Trade will proceed to a special election for a Director to fill the place of Mr. Richardson, who resigned.

It is reported that 14d per bu is bid for grain to be carried from New York to Liverpool in September. This is equal to 32c in currency, to which should be added 5d per bu for selling in Liverpool. With these figures in view it was no wonder that the farmer is unable to obtain a living price for his produce.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active than the average to-day, but prices were well maintained, and some of them were higher than on Saturday. That is, the supply was small in proportion to a rather limited demand. The receipts were light, except in corn; and even they are expected to grow less, as the warehouses at the country stations are running very low, owing to the fact that harvest work has made the farmers too busy to carry much grain to market. The shipping movement was moderately active.

There was no appearance of activity in the dry goods market except in the department of staple cotton textiles, which are now beginning to move with some freedom, and are working firmer. Groceries were in fair demand with prices generally firm, the exception being sugars, some grades of which were quoted "off" an ⅛c. Coffees were strong at an advance of ¼@½c in Java and Rio. Rice is very firm, with something of an upward tendency. Candles, soaps, starch, spices, &c., were quoted steady and unchanged. The butter and cheese markets presented the same general features as at the close of last week, the former ruling quiet and (except choice) easy, while the latter continues fairly active and firm. There was a good degree of activity in the fruit trade, orders from local retailers as well as from the interior trade being liberal, and the advanced prices lately established were thoroughly sustained. Nuts are firm and advancing. Hay, hides, and leather remain quiet as previously quoted. No changes were reported in connection with the oils, paints, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood markets.

The yard trade in lumber is only fair, and at unchanged prices. The market is firm, especially for joists and scantling, but prices are as yet without alteration. The receipts at the sale docks were very large. There was a good attendance of buyers, but the market was only fairly active and not particularly strong. Building materials were unchanged. Metals and tinners' stock continue to meet with a moderate inquiry. Prices are without further change. Iron, nails, and naval stores were without new features. Wool was in fair demand, but trading is restricted somewhat by the light stocks and the small receipts. On this account the market is firm and prices are a trifle higher for some descriptions. Broom-corn was quiet and firm. Hops met with a moderate inquiry from country brewers, and choice grades were firm. Timothy seed was in fair request, at $3.75@4.00 for prime to choice seed. Good flax sold at $1.62½. Other seeds were unchanged. Green fruits were in tolerably fair request, and lemons were active and firm. Apples were abundant, and common fruit was easier. California pears were also lower. Large spring and old chickens sold readily at former prices. Eggs were scarce and higher.

Highwines were quiet and a shade easier, with little offered and none wanted, except one small lot of 50 brls, which sold at 93c per gallon. Stocks are very small, but a considerable increase in the supply is looked for soon.

Lake freights were moderately active but easier, declining ¼c from Saturday's rates to 5½c at the close for corn by sail to Buffalo. Do by steam was taken at 6c. Corn to Kingston closed nominal at 11c. Through rates by lake and rail to New England points were unchanged at 23c for corn via Buffalo, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of thirteen charters was reported, which will carry out 320,000 bu corn and 10,000 bu rye.

Provisions were almost inactive, but stronger. The only transactions were in mess pork, for which there was a moderate speculative demand, but very little offering, as there is little or no cash pork on hand except what is already sold for future delivery, and speculative sellers were apparently afraid to operate lest they should be cornered on it. Lard was dull and unchanged; it seems impossible to get up any enthusiasm on the article. Meats were held ⅛c higher on shoulders and ⅛c per lb higher on short middles, with none offered at the advance. All are waiting with some anxiety for the statement of stocks, which is expected to be made in a day or two. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $15.87½@16.00; do seller August, $15.75@15.87½; do seller September, $15.75@16.00; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller August, $7.75@7.80; do seller September, $7.90@8.00; summer do, 7⅜@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅝@7⅞c for shoulders; 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs; and 9½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8@8⅛c; English meats, 9⅝@9⅞c for short ribs; 9⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 13½@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $15.80; 1,000 brls old do at $14.62½.

Flour was very quiet, but rather on account of light offerings than because of a smaller demand than heretofore. There was a moderate inquiry for known brands of spring extras, which were firm, while winters were a trifle weak, the discrimination against them growing stronger every month. Bran was weak, and 50c per ton lower. The following sales were reported: 250 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras on private terms; 100 brls seconds do at $4.12½; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.12½; 150 brls do at $4.00. Total, 1,300 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.00 delivered, and 20 tons do at $9.00 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.62½
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.35
Bran	9.00	@10.00

Wheat was dull at Saturday's average of prices, but firm during the greater part of the session, the trading being again chiefly for this month's delivery. New York was quoted firm early, and our receipts were small, which caused holders to offer but little, and kept up cash wheat at a considerable premium. We note that millers took hold of hard more liberally to-day, as the recent drop placed cash wheat more nearly within their reach than it had been for some two weeks previously. But the August shorts bought quite sparingly, though they know that a great deal has to be filled in for this month; they were disposed to wait till towards the close, in hopes of a material decline, to something like September prices. There was a little more doing for next month, and prices were relatively strong, as also for the lower grades, which have been neglected during the recent corner excitement. Winter wheat was talked of, but little offered, and there seemed to be no disposition to pay more for it than for hard spring of the same grade, which ranges about 2c above the price of the regular, which men irreverently term "soft." Seller August opened at $1.15⅝, declined to $1.15⅜, advanced to $1.16, and receded to $1.15⅝, closing at $1.15⅝. Seller September sold at $1.07⅝@1.08⅛, closing at the inside. Seller the year was nominal at $1.04½@1.05. Hard No. 1 spring sold at $1.25, but new No. 1 was offered at $1.21. No. 2 spring closed at about $1.17½ for car lots, and $1.19½ for hard. No. 3 spring closed at $1.05½, and rejected do at 92c. There was a good deal of speculation to-day as to the relative selling prices of new and old spring of the same grade, and it was generally thought that an important difference will be established before long, the new being the lowest. Cash sales were reported of 900 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.25; 57,000 bu No. 2 spring (hard) and 1,200 bu do (soft) at $1.20; 1,200 bu do hard at $1.19; 800 bu do at $1.18; 6,400 bu regular at $1.18; 2,800 bu do. at $1.17¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.17½; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring (R. I. & N. S.) at $1.05½; 800 bu do (N. W.) at $1.00; 2,000 bu rejected spring at 92½c; 1,600 bu do at 92c; 800 bu do at 91c; 400 bu by sample at $1.30 delivered. Total 80,300 bu.

Corn was active—a little more so than on Saturday—and averaged about ⅜c higher, under a good demand from all classes of buyers. Freights by lake were slightly easier, and the prospect of smaller receipts aided to cause a good shipping inquiry; while speculative purchasing was stimulated by the fact that almost no deliveries have yet been made on the August option, and grave fears were entertained that the cold weather of yesterday was but the prelude to a series of frosts that will effectually spoil our corn crop of 1873. It was claimed by several parties that the corn is not yet advanced enough to bear even cool weather, much less cold, and that, unless the recent spell should be broken up very soon, a large part of this year's corn will be good for nothing but fodder. Of course, others laughed at these ideas, and stated that we have corn enough on hand to last another year, any way. But, however much of importance may have been attached to the idea of a frost, it is certain that a good many filled in who probably would not have done so but for that reason. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 37⅛c, rose to 37⅝c, and [illegible] 37⅝c. Seller September sold at 38½@38⅝c, closing with firm holders at the outside. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 37½c, high mixed at 38⅝c, and rejected firm at 35c. Posted corn sold at 30c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 38c; 2,400 bu high mixed at 38⅝c; 6,800 bu do at 38½c; 4,000 bu do at 38⅜c; 32,000 bu No. 2 at 38c; 33,600 bu do (gilt-edged) at 37⅞c; 94,000 bu (part fresh) at 37⅝c; 14,800 bu do at 37⅝c; 30,000 bu at 37½c; 20,000 bu rejected at 35c; 2,000 bu no grade at 30c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 39½c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 40c; 18,000 bu do at 39⅜c; 6,000 bu do at 39½c; 4,500 bu No. 2 at 38⅝c; 6,000 bu rejected at 36¼c, all afloat. Total, 286,500 bu.

Oats were dull, and averaged ⅛c lower for this month's delivery, while the more deferred options were unchanged. The expectation that several of the August shorts would prefer to settle up, and follow the advice of the Duke of Buckingham to the dog that snapped at him in the street—"Go into the country"—has kept cash oats above the option hitherto. They opened to-day at 27c, while seller the month opened at 26⅝c, but the shorts persistently refused to fill, and both declined to 26⅛c, the month closing weak at that quotation. Seller September sold at 26@26⅛c, and seller the year at 25¾@26c, both closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu at 27c; 3,600 bu at 26⅝c; 2,400 bu at 26⅝c; 2,400 bu at 26⅜c; 600 bu rejected (favorite house) at 24½c; 2,400 bu do at 24c; 600 bu do at 23½c. Total, 14,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm for cash lots, and again stronger on options, which were quoted at 56@56½c seller August, and 56½@57c seller September, the inside being bid, with nominal sellers at the outside. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 58c, and 400 bu rejected at 52½c.

Barley was quiet, but stronger for future, under a lack of offerings. A small lot of new No. 2, seller September, was sold early at 82c, which was about the same as the market on Saturday; but later there were no sellers under 85c, and 83c was reported bid. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 70@75c for old; No. 3 at 65c, and rejected at 35@40c. Sales were limited to 400 bu by sample at 75c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The country English wheat markets are mostly slow. Holiday in London.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Aug. 2:

Flour, brls	33,600	Pork, brls	4,398
Wheat, bu	567,000	Bacon, lbs	3,679,000
Corn, bu	331,000	Lard, lbs	1,974,000
Rye, bu	45,000		

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.	Oats, bu.
July 31	22,421	858,432	880,573	28,941	44,060	....
July 24	24,779	1,297,276	546,480	18,068	50,141	....
July 17	29,724	1,171,267	749,820	41,577	12,834	....
July 10	27,953	1,050,313	847,405	3,000	....	11,783
Total 4 w'ks.	104,877	4,377,469	3,224,277	91,586	107035	11,783
July 3	18,062	683,066	632,341	42,124	22,845	11,687
June 26	22,304	1,047,222	431,342	29,650	42,086	34,081
June 19	34,813	1,146,857	775,342	12,311	1,293	25,045
June 12	31,989	1,220,439	685,546	41,580	20,557	37,304
Total 4 w'ks.	106,168	4,097,580	2,524,575	128,665	88,181	108,067

The indications are that California and Oregon will have a larger wheat crop from the harvest of 1873 than from that of 1862.

The spring wheat crop in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin now being harvested, is expected to be above an average yield. The winter wheat crop of Michigan is estimated to be one-third short of an average. The wheat crop of California and Oregon will, in the aggregate, it is believed, give a larger surplus for export than that from the crop of 1872. The aggregate wheat product of the United States, including winter and spring wheat, is expected to be a full average.

The wants of the United Kingdom from foreign countries will be large for the ensuing crop year, but not so large as they have been for the crop year of 1872-3. The brilliant weather in the British Isles gives pretty good assurance of about an average wheat crop. If these expectations shall be realized, there will be required 75,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat to meet the bread wants in 1873-74 of the 32,000,000 of people in the United Kingdom. This will give a good export demand for our surplus, but at a lower average price than in 1872-73.

The indications at latest reports are that the wants of France will require equal imports and exports of wheat, or that her wheat crop will only provide for her own wants.

The future of prices will be determined by the weather during harvest. Lower prices will probably prevail with favorable weather for the crop, and higher prices should there be unfavorable weather; but as unfavorable weather is the exception and favorable weather the rule, the chances are more in favor of lower than of higher prices.

The complete reports of the stock of flour and grain in the twelve principal importing ports of the United Kingdom, June 30, for four years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Flour, brls	138,069	85,673	373,899	231,218
Flour, sacks	229,186	149,364	194,670	142,893
Wheat, qrs	911,373	849,853	1,140,465	1,163,111
Maize, qrs	297,491	242,800	82,800	136,420
Oats, qrs	189,759	540,028	325,475	320,476
Barley, qrs	57,752	202,519	111,998	54,054
Peas, qrs	47,851	34,279	36,785	47,039
Beans, qrs	31,549	117,684	56,437	28,124

The stock of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom at the principal points of accumulation is above the average of the last five years. The home deliveries of wheat from Sept. 1, 1872, to July 12, 1873, have been 9,025,184 qrs, against 9,757,368 qrs for the corresponding period in 1871-2, which indicates that the home crop of wheat in 1872 was about 750,000 to 1,000,000 qrs less than the crop of 1871, and, with the inferior quality of the crop of 1872, as compared with 1871, for the production of bread, this difference will be very considerably increased.

The imports of provisions into Liverpool, Eng., from Oct. 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, and for the corresponding time in 1871-2, and stocks June 30, 1873 and 1872:

	Imports. 1871-2. Oct. 1 to June 30.	Imports. 1872-3. Oct. 1 to June 30.	Stock. 1872. June 30.	Stock. 1873. June 30.
Beef, tcs	22,399	35,493	13,599	11,759
Pork, brls	33,163	28,211	10,961	5,370
Bacon, brls	289,879	373,582	53,298	53,490
Hams, boxes	17,527	24,698	1,305	6,898
Lard, tons	28,602	18,730	19,000	11,700
Cheese, boxes	456,263	566,641	12,283	4,811
Butter, pkgs	146,886	119,712	13,615	2,385

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from about Sept. 1 to July 12, 1873, and for other comparative periods as noted:

	1872-73. Sept. 1 to July 13. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1871-72. Sept. 3 to July 14. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1870-71. Sept. 4 to July 15. Cwts. 112 lbs.
Flour	6,030,681	2,764,307	3,933,827
Wheat	38,785,812	32,992,702	28,078,901
Corn	17,998,994	16,060,334	13,236,176
Oats	10,215,851	9,994,040	8,054,170
Barley	12,157,892	10,688,170	6,872,931
Rye, &c	218,408	196,337	168,234
Peas	1,566,049	931,119	861,532
Beans	2,290,079	3,858,163	1,645,095
Total	89,263,266	77,585,172	62,850,566

Comparative aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Duluth, from Jan. 1 to July 26, inclusive, for three years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,262,530	2,367,600	2,689,614
Wheat, bu	23,874,511	10,127,187	19,905,102
Corn, bu	32,910,641	43,906,622	33,917,411
Oats, bu	17,092,930	13,762,607	9,211,908
Barley, bu	2,410,602	1,630,092	894,306
Rye, bu	690,133	809,855	818,140
Total grain, bu	76,978,877	70,236,363	64,746,867

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, July 26, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	266,620	1,269,173	866,267	8,589
Albany	14,800	41,600	415,000	......
Buffalo	118,114	906,366	135,745	451
*Chicago	368,151	2,611,024	747,341	32,905
Milwaukee	411,000	94,000	145,000	14,000
Duluth	81,554	......	......	......
Toledo	137,574	468,313	257,772	3,530
Detroit	24,111	22,496	39,425	4,124
*Oswego	110,000	30,000	20,000	10,000
St. Louis	16,193	171,027	80,262	4,835
Boston	71,161	155,809	316,568	4,867
Toronto	84,331	140	17,839	3,846
Montreal	335,115	427,330	49,049	......
*Philadelphia	150,000	145,000	83,500	......
Baltimore	40,000	430,000	20,000	......
Lake shipments	811,189	2,154,980	274,743	150
Rail shipments	106,201	67,408	306,826	4,754
On N.Y. canals	1,587,320	973,810	282,044	......
Total—July 26, '73.	4,742,934	9,967,876	4,035,790	92,332
Total—July 19, '73.	3,077,480	9,340,417	4,164,659	109,712
Total—July 12, '73.	6,020,112	9,472,406	4,054,170	106,368
Total—July 5, '73.	5,348,459	9,048,567	4,032,589	109,059
Total—June 28, '73.	5,524,824	9,246,968	4,557,300	162,738
Total—June 21, '73.	5,436,351	9,399,333	4,448,149	168,790
Total—July 26, '72.	3,061,998	11,456,893	5,196,765	268,008

*Estimated

There were afloat on the New York canals July 26, destined for tidewater: Wheat, 1,587,000 bu; corn, 973,000 bu; oats, 282,044 bu; malt, 25,370 bu; rye, 38,828 bu; and peas, 3,998 bu.

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ended July 26, 1873:

At	Flour, bu.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barly bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	49,173	650,465	736,428	362,263	......	73,800
Boston	24,288	1,725	17,985	21,213	2,800	......
†Portland	6,275	1,575	9,275	8,750	......	......
‡Montreal	14,304	74,778	13,010	......	......	......
Philadelp'a	7,482	97,800	71,600	2,700	16,875	630
Baltimore	12,197	70,200	78,000	17,200	......	500
N. Orleans	8,558	......	34,022	87,657	......	......
Total	122,277	896,543	950,330	489,788	9,675	74,930
Present w'k	129,927	1,516,246	1,013,973	484,706	18,069	2,153
July 12, '73.	166,684	1,069,856	1,222,499	765,320	14,[illegible]	76,769
July 5, '72.	159,906	1,174,788	1,146,024	612,[illegible]	15,153	34,646
July 17, '72.	97,439	1,007,483	2,267,[illegible]			

And from Jan. 1 to July [illegible], three years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	4,878,435	4,243,299	4,463,967
Wheat, bu	16,137,472	6,800,900	15,277,380
Corn, bu	23,902,449	42,850,060	24,038,043
Oats, bu	13,369,350	12,875,940	6,960,538
Barley, bu	1,105,524	1,309,932	539,795
Rye, bu	603,832	414,614	170,214
Total grain	55,098,627	64,251,426	46,935,970

* Five days only. † Estimated.
‡ Malt.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, to July 22	428,598	13,060,184	13,819,548
New Orleans, to July 16	7,328	......	579,163
Philadelphia, to July 19	1,200	484,888	2,235,446
Baltimore, to July 19	13,784	192,003	4,602,247
Boston, to July 19	35,394	211,624	535,521
San Francisco, July 10	9,505	13,696,469	......
Other ports to latest date	23,941	193,794	......
Total, 1872-73	519,950	27,838,962	21,771,925
Total, 1871-72	239,060	15,126,804	26,601,922
Total, 1870-71	1,097,453	20,086,526	6,756,244
Total, 1869-70	894,273	22,425,015	14,818

To the Continent:

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York, to July 22	5,245	1,094,110	423,072	275,009
Other ports to latest dates	4,531	49,659	169,948	......
Total, 1872-73	9,776	1,143,769	593,020	275,009
Total, 1871-72	9,279	2,548,063	609,197	845,380
Total, 1870-71	102,885	1,951,924	521,754	66,525
Total, 1869-70	105,058	2,364,931	98,875	147,202

TOLLS ON THE ERIE CANALS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following official figures from the Canal Auditor's office:

Tolls for third week in July, 1873	$119,483.11
Tolls for third week in July, 1872	106,370.92
Gain for 1873	$13,112.19
Total tolls from the opening of canal until fourth week in July, 1873	$1,025,768.77
Total tolls from the opening of canal until fourth week in July, 1872	1,007,971.50
Gain for 1873	$17,797.27

LUMBER AND SALT.

The Bay City (Mich.) *Chronicle* of Aug. 1, says:

With all the complaints about the dullness of the season, and this part of the year is always dull, a goodly quantity of lumber has gone forward during the month just closed, the Custom-House records showing an increase of nearly 5,000,000 over the June shipments. The following table shows the shipments from Bay City for June and July, 1873:

	June.	July.
Lumber	48,229,512	53,120,573
Lath	3,406,000	4,199,300
Shingles	2,972,000	5,346,000
Staves	872,620	1,437,659
Timber	679,922	521,000

The balance of the season is subject to many contingencies, both in the manufacture and shipment of lumber. Several mills on the river are reported idle, or nearly so, for want of logs, which are hung up on the Cass and cannot come down without very heavy and early fall rains.

The latter part of the month just closed witnessed unusual activity in the salt market, and very large shipments from this port with an advance in prices. Very little salt is now on the river unsold, and numerous manufacturers have sold their make ahead. The latest reported sale is a small lot—1,000 barrels—on Wednesday, at $1.43 per barrel cash. As has been stated before, offers of $1.45 for the season's make have been made and refused.

There are about ten blocks in Saginaw County which are now idle, and with no present prospect of running this year. At the end of the Valley the production has been better maintained throughout the season. There is, however, no prospect of an accumulation of salt on the river, since the demand has all along been at least fully up to the production, and the present condition of outside markets ensures a continuance of such a demand.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and steady for the month, but firmer for the September option. No. 2 spring sold at $1.15⅝@1.15¾ seller the month, and $1.08@1.08¼ seller September, both options closing at the inside. Corn was fairly active and advanced ¼c, selling at 37⅞@38c seller the month, and 38⅝@38¾c seller September, both options closing at the outside; also at 39½c seller October. A sale was reported of 50,000 tcs of short ribs at 9½c cash. A schooner was chartered for corn to Buffalo at 5½c, capacity 22,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand and steady at $1.85@191 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet, but firm, especially good grades. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were inactive and nominal. We repeat: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no visible change. The demand for cement is fair. Brick and lime are also meeting with considerable inquiry, though prices continue low. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Prices of this staple ranged the same as on the closing days of last week. The inquiry was confined principally mainly of a local character, and confined principally to choice table and bakers' grades. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market there were no changes deserving of mention. Grain bags were reported active and firm, while other lines ruled steady and quiet. Quotations are as follows: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 33½c; American, 31c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Was firm at the advanced prices established at the close of last week. A liberal order business was doing at the annexed quotations: New York factory, 11½@12½c; Ohio factory, 10½@11½c; Western factory, 10½@11½c.

COAL—The market was without a new feature. We continue to quote: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Manufactured goods remain quiet, and prices are in buyers' favor. Stock is firm. Prices are given below: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were scarce and higher. Guaranteed packages brought 15c; good to choice offerings, 13½@14½c. Sales include: 30 cases guaranteed at 15c; 50 cases at 14½c; 350 doz at 13½c.

FEATHERS—Genuine live geese bring full prices. Other offerings sell at a wide range of prices. We quote: Strictly prime live geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price, 80@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—The demand for fish continues good—unusually so for the season—and the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for several weeks past. The arrivals of whitefish were again extremely light, and at the moment the market is bare. Fat mackerel also were scarce. Other descriptions are in fair supply only. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@$6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices of fruits range substantially the same as at the close of last week, but the quotations of nuts underwent a pretty general advance, filberts, pecans, Brazils, walnuts, and peanuts being marked up ¼@1c. Trade was satisfactorily active, at the annexed range of prices: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 19@20c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 8@9c; Western do, 6½@6½@7c; Southern do, 6@6½c; peaches, pared, 20@22c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 6½@7½c; blackberries, 11½@9½@9¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@23c, 12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@23c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, 12½@13½c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7½@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8½c.

GROCERIES—Trade in this department opens with fair activity, so far as the more staple articles are concerned, both local and interior dealers ordering with considerable freedom. Side goods rule quiet, but the movement in these is quite as active as in former years at a like period, and, as a rule, prices are steady and firm. Coffees continue somewhat excited, and the quotations of Java and Rio were to-day advanced ¼@½c all around. Stocks are reported light, and are held with confidence. Sugars are more quiet, and in A, Bs, Cs, and granulated we note an ⅛c reduction. Rice is active and strong. Below are the prices current:

BI CARB. SODA—7¾@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@34c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; choice Java, No. 2, 26½@27c; fancy Rio, [illegible]; good do, 23½@24c; do, 24½@25c; prime Rio, 24½c; roasting do, 21½@22c; 24c; common do, 20@22½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; Singapore, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@25c.

CANDLES—Star do, 24@24½c; full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c. STARCH, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11⅝c; granulated, 11¼@11⅝c; A, standard, 11⅛@11¼c; do, No. 2, 11⅛@11⅝c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 10⅞@11c; C No. 2, 10⅝@10⅞c; yellow C, 10⅛@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9⅝@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9¾@9⅞c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¼@10c; do, fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are firm at quotations. Oranges are about out of the market. California pears are more plenty and easier. Common apples were in large supply and lower, but choice stock was steady. Other fruit was unchanged. We repeat: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $13.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $5.00@6.00 per case. New apples, 40@65c per box, or $1.50@2.50 for common to fair; good to choice do, $3.00@4.75 per brl; do per box, 35@60c. Raspberries, 20@25 perquart; red do, $3.50@4.00. Blackberries—22@28c. Whortleberries, $4.00@5.00 per bu; do per box, $1.50@2.50. Pears, $1.25@1.50 per box. Peaches, $1.00@1.75 per box; baskets, $1.25@1.50. Grapes—Illinois, Concords, $4.00 per case (36 lbs). Siberian crabapples, 75c per box. Plums (damson), $6.00 per bu.

HOPS—A moderate business is being transacted, chiefly on country account. The market is firm, owing to the moderate supply and unfavorable advices concerning the new crop. Western are quotable at 20@45c. The Cooperstown *Journal*, July 31, says: The weather for the past week has not been favorable for the vine, and we hear complaints from different quarters of the appearance of "honey dew," and an increase of vermin. Some of the growers fear that their moderate expectations of ten days ago are not to be realized, and there is certainly ground for it. The yield is not likely to exceed that of last year, and may fall short of it.

HAY—In the hay market only a limited amount of trading was done, the inquiry being chiefly to supply current local wants. Prices were unchanged, ruling firm for prime and No. 1, but weak for low grades. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime, $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Sold to a moderate extent at about previous rates. Local and Eastern tanners were operating in a small way at the annexed quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

Iron	3 8-10@ 4		rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 5¾	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 6⅞	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¾	@ 9	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Dealers report some little increase in the demand, but the market is still lacking in activity and prices remain unchanged. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	85@	1.10
Kip, veals	95@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper	21@	25
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	32
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand was moderate, and generally for small lots. Prices are without further change, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 25c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in the average demand. The supply is fair. Following are the rates current: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½ rates; 8d do, $4.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, G B, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Trade was reported quiet, with prices generally steady, the only notable exceptions being linseed and carbon, the quotations of which were being shaded a little. We repeat our list: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93@95c; do boiled, 98c@$1.00; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—Was moving to a fair extent at about previous rates. We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $55.00@58.00; Massillon, $55.00; Tuscarawas, $55.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $56.00; do No. 2, $54.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $53.00.

POTATOES—The receipts of potatoes have fallen off considerably for a day or two, thus enabling the receivers to dispose of their offerings; and now the market is a shade firmer for choice fresh lots, but no decided advance is anticipated, as the amount to come forward is known to be large. Fresh stock is quotable at $2.00@3.00 per brl; old and poor do $1.25@1.75. Sweet potatoes were plenty at 75@90c for red in boxes, and $4.50@5.00 per brl.

POULTRY—There was not much inquiry except for large, choice new or old chickens. Young springs were not so plenty as on Saturday, but the supply fully was equal to the demand. Old chickens are quotable at $4.50@4.75; large springs, $2.75@3.25; small to fair do, $1.25@2.50. Sales include 7 coops old chickens at $4.50@4.75; 7 coops springs at $2.75@3.00; 14 coops at $2.50; 9 coops small do at $1.50@2.00; 8 coops at $1.25.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request and moderate supply, quotable at $2.25@4.00; prime is about $3.75; also at $3.00@3.10 seller August, the latter price for prime to the 10th. Clover was nominally firm at previous quotations. Flax sold at $1.62½ for good crushing; quotable at $1.60@1.65 seller August. Other seeds were quiet. We note sales of 55 bags choice timothy at $4.00; 91 bags at $3.75; 2 bags good at $3.65; 6 bags at $3.50; 21 bags new at $3.35; 5 bags at $2.50; 11 bags dirty at $2.25; 50 bags new, to arrive by Aug 10, at $2.55; 1 car seller August at $3.50; 180 bags do at $3.05; 100 bags do at $3.07½.

SALT—A fair degree of activity was witnessed under this head, the quoted prices being maintained. We repeat: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.75 afloat to arrive, and $1.80@2.00 from store.

TEAS—Only a moderate amount of sales was accomplished in this department, and with the exception of some of the finest grades the market is weak. There were no quotable changes, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 55@65c; colored natural old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade continues fair at steady prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—The wood market remains firm at the following quotations: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Onions were in more plenty and a trifle easier. Tomatoes advanced under light offerings. Melons were quiet. We quote: Tomatoes, 65@75c ⅌ box; onions, $4.50@5.00 per brl; water-melons, at $3.00 per doz.

WOOL—There is a fair inquiry, but, owing to the light stocks, transactions are necessarily limited. The market is firm; especially for tub-washed and fine washed fleece wools, and an advance is noted in two or three grades. We now quote:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	35@44c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Fleece, washed, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	38@40c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Sales include 3,500 lbs medium and fine tub-washed at 46c; 4,000 lbs unwashed at 28c; 2,000 lbs unwashed at 29c; 1,000 lbs fair tub-washed at 45c; 3,000 lbs good tub-washed at 47½c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 2,407. Had the supply been confined to the fresh receipts, the chances are that sellers would have recovered some portion of the decline suffered last week, but the 3,000 or more stale stale cattle operated as a "damper," and effectually prevented any upward movement of prices. Buyers comparatively were few and if we except Waixel and Morris, whose purchases made a fair aggregate, their operations were on a very limited scale. The offerings embraced a few choice droves, but the average was poor, nearly all the stale cattle and the bulk of the fresh arrivals grading as common and medium. Sales were reported at $2.00@3.50 for inferior to good cows and common to good Texas cattle; at $4.00@4.75 for common to medium natives; and at $5.00@5.85 for good to extra do.

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
69	Texas cattle	894	$3.50
37	Texas cattle	885	3.62½
10	cows	938	3.30
25	Texas cattle	728	3.00
37	Texas cattle	742	3.00
31	good steers	1,238	5.25
16	good steers	1,190	5.25
13	good steers	1,177	5.25
19	cows	1,053	3.50
12	cows	901	3.30
34	cows	1,169	5.25
83	good steers	1,180	5.20
90	Texas steers	1,109	4.65
35	good steers	1,135	5.00
111	Texas steers	1,089	4.65
44	good steers	1,359	5.05
43	butchers' stock	894	4.12½
32	good steers	1,270	5.40
16	good steers	1,269	5.25
17	good steers	1,220	5.15
73	good steers	1,173	5.25
66	good steers	1,270	5.40
63	good steers	1,143	5.15
32	good steers	1,163	5.00
10	good steers	1,203	5.05
18	choice steers	1,197	5.55
34	good steers	1,167	5.25
61	good steers	1,222	5.00
16	good steers	1,226	5.00
36	good steers	1,218	5.20
30	oxen	1,446	5.00
37	medium steers	1,162	4.85
46	good steers	1,282	5.30
66	choice steers	1,141	5.35
20	medium steers	1,135	4.75
32	good steers	1,167	5.25
33	extra steers	1,302	5.85
17	Texas steers	1,180	2.75

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 6,625 head. The situation of this market was much the same as at the close of last week. Light hogs, suitable for the New York market, were in good demand, and were firm at $4.50@4.80 for poor to choice lots, but heavy weights were almost wholly neglected, and were only salable at the low range of $4.25@4.40 for fresh receipts, while the stale hogs—of which there were between 8,000 and 10,000—were not wanted at over $4.15@4.30 for the same qualities. The market closed dull, with a good many left over unsold. We note the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	269	$4.30	147	208	$4.80	60	227	$4.35
49	311	4.35	59	254	4.35	71	243	4.35
59	272	4.35	27	288	4.30	37	248	4.35
43	293	4.35	34	300	4.30	46	217	4.35
50	299	4.35	31	282	4.30	73	274	4.35
52	236	4.35	48	229	4.50	29	228	4.50
34	286	4.35	116	223	4.50	171	203	4.80
30	277	4.30	105	224	4.50	112	218	4.35
52	186	4.85	93	250	4.40	26	311	4.35
74	208	4.75	67	191	4.85	98	280	4.35
45	211	4.80	41	229	4.30	88	266	4.30
49	209	4.75	47	189	4.85	68	273	4.30
70	215	4.75	34	169	4.65	68	273	4.30
51	215	4.80	44	278	4.25	39	284	4.30

SHEEP—Received, 90 head. There was little doing in this branch of the market, owing to the lack of stock. A sale was reported at $2.55. We quote at $2.50@4.75 for scallawags to choice mutton grades.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

The receipts of lumber were very large, there being between forty and fifty cargoes offering. The demand for choice lumber, and joists and scantling was active, and these grades sold at full former prices. The common grades, however, were in large supply, dull and weak, and, in order to dispose of their consignments, receivers were compelled to accept lower prices, though it is impossible to tell how low, as the sales were not made public. Lath were unchanged. Selects sold at $24.00. Shingles were nominal at $3.00. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips at $13.75@15.75; joists and scantling at $9.75@10.00; selects, $24.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00. At the close several cargoes were on the market unsold.

We note the following sales:

Cargo schr R. Simmons, from Muskegon, 205 m ft boards and strips at $13.75. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo schr Conquest, from Muskegon, 170 m strips and boards at $15.75. Schr Hubbard, from Ludington, 40 m culls at $6.00; 50 m joists and scantling at $9.75. Schr Madison, from Ludington, 100 m strips and boards at $14.50; lath, $1.75. Schr Live Oak, from Manistee, 50 m timber, 20 ft and over, at $12.00; 100 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Tempest, from Manistee, 170 m boards and strips at $14.00; 30 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Schr Antares, from Manistee, 125 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Schr Forest, from Manistee, 100 m joists and scantling at $10.00; lath, $1.75. Schr Curlew, from Masonville, 160 m strips and boards at $14.00; 25 m joists and scantling at $10.00; lath, $1.75. Schr A. Mosher, from Alpena, 275 m boards at $14.00. J. A. Holmes, from Manistee, 30 m selects at $24.00; 110 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Schr J. Dresden, from White Lake, 85 m common inch at $9.50; lath, $1.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.15; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

Business at the yards is not particularly brisk, though fair. Notwithstanding the fact that prices have advanced at the wholesale market, there has been no change at the yards, though the market is firm at $12.00 for common green lumber. We again quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½@	3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
GLAMORGAN........July [illegible]
PEMBROKE........Aug. [illegible]

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $45 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to

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SUMMER RESORT.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

Massena Springs, on Racquette River, three miles from St. Lawrence River, will open June 1 for reception of guests. Accommodation first-class. The Hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted out with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of diseases. Rooms at Springs may be had of Caswell, Hazard & Co., 5th av. Hotel, N. Y. Address HATFIELD BROS., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., or 150 Front-st., N. Y.

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

It is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES. The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

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For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

COUNTY GOVERN[MENT]

Proposition to Offer P[remiums for] Bills to Restore [the Land Titles].

Another Round in the Fi[ght over the] Court-House Pla[ns].

Award of Contracts for [the] Insane Asylum—Misc[ellaneous] Business.

The Board of County Commis[sioners met yes]terday afternoon, President Mill[er in the chair]. Present: Commissioners Roelle, [...]son, Pahlman, Herting, Galloway, [...] Harris, Bogue, Clough, Russell, [...]

THE NEW JAIL.

A communication was receiv[ed from Arm]strong & Egan, asking that the [...] of the jail building be not appo[...] duties were clearly defined; whe[...]tions to the contractors [...] precedence of those of [...] or was he to receive hi[s orders] from them. They reminded the [Board that they] were bound in bonds of $50,000 t[o ...] and did not want any encroach[ment on their] rights.

On motion of Mr. Harrison it [was ordered that] the Superintendent obey the ins[tructions of the] architects.

NORWOOD PARK.

A bill was presented by the T[rustees of Nor]wood Park for $149, being the a[mount expended] in restoring the record of ma[ps de]stroyed by the fire of October, 18[71]. It was referred to the Judiciary [Committee].

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Joint Committees on Publ[ic Charities and] Poor-House and Paupers, to who[m were referred] the proposals for the additional [buildings to the In]sane Asylum at Jefferson, reco[mmended that con]tracts be awarded to the following: [...] masonry, cut stone, lathing a[nd ...] Agnew & McDermott, $13,139; [...] galvanized iron, tinning, and wro[ught ...] iron, Alexander White, $16,50[...]; Boyd & Buffton, $625; painting [...] McCormick & Co., $900; steam [...] Polk, $700. Total, $31,864.

The report was adopted and th[e contracts or]dered made.

AN OFFICIAL PAPER WA[NTED].

Mr. Clough offered the follow[ing, which was] adopted:

WHEREAS, Advertising for the co[unty in the] county papers of the city, is a great [and unnecessary] expense,

Resolved, That the Committee on [...] directed to advertise for, or solicit pr[oposals from the] daily papers of the city, for doing the [advertising of] the county.

WOOD AND COAL.

A number of proposals for [furnishing] wood and coal required at the Jail[, the] Insane Asylum, and Poor-House, [for the re]lief of the poor, were opened and [referred to the] appropriate committees.

HOSPITAL GROUNDS.

It was resolved that at 2 o'clo[ck ...] members of the Board go with [the Committee] having charge of hospital groun[ds to view the] various sites which are recommen[ded ...] ers in charge of the present hosp[ital].

RESTORING LAND-TITLE[S].

Mr. Harrison offered the followi[ng]:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint [a committee of th]ree, to be called the "Special Comm[ittee ...] whose duty shall be to report to the B[oard ...] bill for the restoration and determin[ation of] real estate in Cook County, and to urg[e the passage of] this bill by the General Assembly of I[llinois ...] of such bill to be simple in its [...] free from technicalities as possible.

Resolved, That said Committee be [...] offer premiums for the three best dra[fts of such] bill, $1,500 for the best, $1,000 for [the second], and $500 for the third best, all dra[fts to be]come the property of the county, and [...] such Committee in preparing the bill [...] The premiums to be awarded by said [Committee or] its successor, and said Committee in [...] merit of the various plans and drafts [...] sult with the Judges of the Circuit [and Superior] Courts of Cook County.

Resolved, That, when the award of [...] is made, the Board will order the respe[ctive amounts] paid.

Resolved, That the Committee has th[e ...] all drafts tendered.

He then said that after the [...] been much anxiety about the dest[ruction of the records], and many plans offered to repl[ace them, the] leading one, to which he obj[ected, being] the purchase of the abs[tract books, which] contained many errors. Still [...] in these books were as [...] found in any similar compi[lation ...] negotiations for the purchase of [...] failed the public mind became sup[...] remained quiescent, with no evid[...] their title. It was to be feared th[at this would] continue till all landmarks were go[ne ...] the time, when all was calm, for [the Board to] take action in the matter. He had [been] digesting a plan, but found it w[as too ...] me and requiring consultation o[f ...] He had no right to take up the t[ime of the] lawyers when he could offer no r[eward ...] they offered premiums for plan[s ...] offer something to restore t[he titles of] the property which had to [...] buildings. People would not [...] under the Burnt Records bill. H[e suggested a] Commission which would settle [...] every tract. If a few felt aggriev[ed they could] appeal. Then titles would begi[n to be settled] and not with the Government pate[nts ...] all lawyers would volunteer p[lans, ...] try of it, but it was just as well t[o offer some] al inducement.

The resolution was postponed ti[ll ...]

COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

Mr. Miller moved to take up the [report of the] Joint Committee on the Court-Hou[se ...]

The motion was agreed to—yeas, [...]

Mr. Miller said he had always [...] awarding prizes and the final selec[tion as] two distinct matters. The repor[t of the Commit]ttee proceeded on the same idea[...] with the information the architects [...] they could improve on their own [...] There was a slight defect in Matz' [plan which] could be remedied. The Council [...] might yet have to employ adepts. [...] a fight over the premiums. H[e ...] Committee, and saw nothing to [...] their report. Delay would only le[...] and what he wanted was to hav[e it] adopted at once. When the time c[ame] to plan to build on, which he [...] be during his term [...] would be a differen[t ...] He offered a resolution adopting [the report of the] majority, and awarding the [...] therein recommended, provided th[at it] be not to be taken as expressing [...] for any plan as the one to build the [...]

Mr. Harrison argued that, by t[he rules] under which the Committee acted, [they should] report three plans and let the Boar[d] decide as to their respective [merits. He] moved, as an amendment, that the [first prize be] given to Tilly, and the second [...] and Gay.

Mr. Galloway had voted to give [...] but, being in the minority, [...] report of the Committee.

Mr. Clough thought a majority [...] were not satisfied with th[e ...] signed; nor did he believe in [...] Committee, or want to give mo[ney ...] which were not to be used for build[ing].

Mr. Harrison made an oration in [favor of] Tilly's plan. For the second pla[ce ...] or Cochran. It was said T[...] agree with the requirements o[f ...] but the Committee had no a[uthority ...] many stories high the build[ing ...] how far out the building-line sha[ll ...]

Mr. Bogue said, while he might [...] choice in the Committee, yet he [...] adopt the report.

The amendment was lost—yeas, [...] follows:

Yeas—Clough, Galloway, Harris, He[...] Russell—6.

Nays—Bogue, Crawford, Herting, Pah[lman, ...] and Miller—8.

Mr. Crawford said he was in fav[or of the] plan, but, since there was a feeli[ng that the] award of the Committee should be [...] would vote "no."

The Board took a recess till Mon[day].

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Yesterday a reporter of THE TR[IBUNE called] on Mr. Rankin, the architect in c[harge of the] new Post-Office building, and with [...] the work. No one has any idea of [...] will be examined it. In the [...] covers about twice the area o[f ...] Pacific Hotel. The stones used a[re ...] of them weighing less than [...] of them many times [...] stones when d[ressed] will be 12 feet long, 5 feet [...]

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Proposition to Offer Premiums for Bills to Restore Titles.

Another Round in the Fight Over the Court-House Plans.

Award of Contracts for Enlarging the Insane Asylum—Miscellaneous Business.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present: Commissioners Roelle, Ashton, Harrison, Pahlman, Herting, Galloway, Jones, Singer, Lenis, Bogue, Clough, Russell, and Crawford.

THE NEW JAIL.

A communication was received from Armstrong & Egan, asking that the Superintendent of the Jail building be not appointed until his duties were clearly defined; whether his instructions to the contractors were to take precedence of those of the architects, or was he to receive his instructions from them. They reminded the Board that they were bound in bonds of $50,000 to do a good job, and did not want any encroachment on their rights.

On motion of Mr. Harrison it was ordered that the Superintendent obey the instructions of the architects.

NORWOOD PARK.

A bill was presented by the Trustees of Norwood Park for $149, being the amount expended in restoring the record of maps and plats destroyed by the fire of October, 1871.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Poor-House and Paupers, to whom were referred the proposals for the additional story to the Insane Asylum at Jefferson, recommended contracts be awarded to the following persons: For masonry, cut stone, lathing and plastering, Agnew & McDermott, $13,139; carpenter work, galvanized iron, tinning, and wrought and cast iron, Alexander White, $16,500; plumbing, Boyd & Buffton, $625; painting and glazing, J. McCormick & Co., $900; steam heating, S. I. Polk, $700. Total, $31,864.

The report was adopted and the contracts ordered made.

AN OFFICIAL PAPER WANTED.

Mr. Clough offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Advertising for the county, in all the county papers of the city, is a great and unnecessary expense,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Service be directed to advertise for, or solicit proposals from, the daily papers of the city, for doing the advertising of the county.

WOOD AND COAL.

A number of proposals for furnishing the wood and coal required at the Jail, Court-House, Insane Asylum, and Poor-House, and for the relief of the poor, were opened and referred to the appropriate committees.

HOSPITAL GROUNDS.

It was resolved that at 2 o'clock to-day the members of the Board go with the Committee having charge of hospital grounds to see the various sites which are recommended by the officers in charge of the present hospital.

RESTORING LAND-TITLES.

Mr. Harrison offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of five, to be called the "Special Committee on Titles," whose duty shall be to report to the Board a draft for a bill for the restoration and determination of title to real estate in Cook County, and to urge the passage of the bill by the General Assembly of Illinois, the operation of such bill to be simple in its provisions and as free from technicalities as possible.

Resolved, That said Committee be authorized to offer premiums for the three best drafts of plans of such bill, $1,500 for the best, $1,000 for the second best, and $500 for the third best, all drafts offered to become the property of the county, and to be used by said Committee in preparing the bill to be reported. The premiums to be awarded by said Committee or its successor, and said Committee in determining the merits of the various plans and drafts offered to consult with the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County.

Resolved, That, when the award of this Committee is made, the Board will order the respective premiums paid.

Resolved, That the Committee has the right to reject all drafts tendered.

He then said that after the fire there had been much anxiety about the destroyed records, and many plans offered to replace them, the leading one, to which he objected, being the purchase of the abstracts, which contained many errors. Still, the errors in these books were as few as those found in any similar compilation. Since negotiations for the purchase of the books had failed the public mind became supine and people remained quiescent, with no evidence at all of their title. It was to be feared that this would continue till all landmarks were gone. Now was the time, when all was calm, for the county to take action in the matter. He had been partially suggesting a plan, but found it was not a simple one and requiring consultation on the subject. He had no right to take up the time of other lawyers when he could offer no reward. While they offered premiums for plans, they could offer something to restore the titles to property which had to pay for the buildings. People would not prove titles under the Burnt Records bill. He believed in a Commission which would settle the title to every tract. If a few felt aggrieved they could appeal. Then titles would begin with the fire and not with the Government patents. It was that lawyers would volunteer plans, for the duty of it, but it was just as well to offer an additional inducement.

The resolution was postponed till next week.

COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

Mr. Miller moved to take up the report of the Joint Committee on the Court-House Plans.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 1.

Mr. Miller said he had always insisted that awarding prizes and the final selection of a plan were distinct matters. The report of the Committee proceeded on the same idea. He thought that the information the architects had received they could improve on their own productions. There was a slight defect in Matz's plan, which could be remedied. The Council and the Board had yet have to employ adepts. He wanted no fight over the premiums. He trusted the Committee, and saw nothing to go upon but their report. Delay would only lead to contest, and what he wanted was to have the report adopted at once. When the time came to select a plan to build on, which he hoped would not be during his term of office, it would be a different question. He offered a resolution adopting the report of the majority, and awarding the premiums as therein recommended, provided that such action is not to be taken as expressing a preference for any plan as the one to build the Court-House on.

Mr. Harrison argued that, by the resolution under which the Committee acted, they were to select three plans and let the Board and Council decide as to their respective merits. He moved, as an amendment, that the first premium be given to Tilly, and the second and third to Matz and Gay.

Mr. Galloway had voted to give Tilly the first place, but, being in the minority, he had signed the report of the Committee.

Mr. Clough thought a majority of the Committee were not satisfied with the report they had signed; nor did he believe in the award of the Committee, or want to give money for plans that were not to be used for building.

Mr. Harrison made an oration in favor of Mr. Tilly's plan. For the second place he favored Gay or Cochran. It was said Tilly's plan did not agree with the requirements of the Committee, but the Committee had no authority to say how many stories high the building should be, or how far out the building-line shall come.

Mr. Bogue said, while he might not have had a voice in the Committee, yet he should vote to adopt the report.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 7—as follows:

Yeas—Clough, Galloway, Harris, Harrison, Jones, Russell—6.

Nays—Bogue, Crawford, Herting, Pahlman, Roelle, Singer, and Miller—7.

Mr. Crawford said he was in favor of Tilly's plan, but, since there was a feeling that the report of the Committee should be sustained, he would vote "no."

The Board took a recess till Monday.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Yesterday a reporter of The Tribune called on Mr. Rankin, the architect in charge of the new Post-Office building, and with him inspected the work. No one has any idea of its greatness until he has examined it. In the first place, it covers about twice the area of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The stones used are enormous, many of them weighing less than 4½ tons, and some of them many times that. There will be stones when dressed that will be 8 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 3 feet thick, rivaling the famed stones found in the pyramids of Egypt. Yet the machinery is so powerful that the largest is moved with the ease of an elephant elevating a pin. Machinery has so taken the place of manual labor that but 250 men are now employed on the building proper. The stone contractor, Mr. Miller, of Cincinnati, has already spent $250,000 in providing the best means to handle the stone and ship it from Cincinnati, and to unload and cut it here. He has just purchased six lots on Twelfth street, on which he proposes putting 600 men at work immediately.

In about two months, Mr. Rankin expects the building will be far enough advanced to lay the corner stone, which ceremony will be conducted by the Masonic fraternity. By the time frost comes all of the basement and part of the upper walls will be laid.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

Address of the State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2, 1873.

By direction of the Democratic State Committee, I announce that the Democratic State Convention will assemble at Wilkesbarre on the 27th day of August inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is urgently asked that the Democracy of the respective counties of the Commonwealth will at once organize for the approaching canvass. Corruption and violence of every description were practised by the Radicals in almost every part of the State, at the last State election, and thus was nullified the choice of the people of the State. To accomplish this the ballot-box was polluted, fellow-citizens, by the use of money and the practice of all kinds of fraud. A Radical Governor and a Radical Legislature, in consequence, were chosen.

A vigorous effort must be made to prevent a repetition of these gross outrages, and it is believed by an immediate and udited struggle, and thorough organization of the party, that this result, so desirable, can be accomplished. It is the duty of every Democrat to make an exertion to this end.

The State Committee unanimously instructed me on giving the foregoing notice to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to earnestly call the attention of the people to the political condition of Louisiana. In complying with this direction, and expressing the wish of the Committee, the Democratic party is invoked to take such action in its county conventions, as will, when the State Convention convenes, enable that body to declare the opinion and judgment of the Democrats of Pennsylvania in regard to the infamous acts of the Federal Executive in subjugating, overthrowing, and destroying the rights of the sovereign people of a sovereign State by violent, unlawful, and unconstitutional means; using Federal troops and the usurped power of a Federal Court to determine and decide questions of State franchise, constitution, and government. Such flagrant usurpations of Executive power have never before been exercised in the past existence of the Republic, and is the fruit of false elections, upheld and confirmed by the President of the United States.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania deeply sympathize with the people of Louisiana, and proclaim in advance that one of the issues before the people of the country will be, free States or subjugated provinces, the right of the people to govern themselves, or the power of the Federal Government, Federal troops, and Federal agents to govern the people of the States by force, and without law, right, or constitutional sanction.

Will the people not pause and reflect that they may see to what form of government we are, with certainty, drifting, and apply a remedy before it is too late? Let the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of the Government be quickly and fixedly restored to the limits within which our Revolutionary Fathers prescribed they should be exercised.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman.

The Board of Regents of the Agricultural College of Kansas, July 30, elected the Rev. John A. Anderson, of Junction City, President of that institution, in place of the Rev. Joseph Denison, D. D., resigned.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY KIND OF A WAGON, EXPRESS, PEDLER'S, delivery, truck, one-horse, two-horse, three-horse, or any other kind of a horse, can be sold on short notice; also buggies, carriages, or harness of any description. The demand is splendid, and now is the time to get the cash for them. We are rattling out the horses, and on Thursday can make room for 75 more sale horses at Stables. A stable of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and buggies at low prices; also, a few second-hand buggies. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK SADDLE horse, single footer, perfectly sound; one of the handsomest horses in the city. Apply at stable in rear of Bigelow House, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF IRON GRAY MATCHED horses. Weight from 2,500 to 2,600 lbs. Inquire at T. E. MORRIS' livery-stable, Sixteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A CAR OF HORSES JUST IN FROM the country, suitable for draught, express, grocery and driving. McCHENEY'S sale stable, 43 Harmon Court.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN BAY MARES, GOOD travelers, sound, and kind; one set double harness; one phaeton (Coan & Tenbrook make), almost new; will be sold cheap. Apply to R. C. REED, 278 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY MILTIMORE, STRUNK & CO., 100 West Monroe-st., horse, covered buggy, and harness, park phaeton, coupe, draught horse, truck, and harness.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SECOND-HAND OPEN AND top buggies, and one extension-top carriage. Can be seen at 192 and 194 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGON, very cheap. Inquire at store, 76 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND TRUCK WAGON, WITH steady work, making $35 per week. Apply at C. AULTMAN & CO.'s Warehouse, southeast corner of Beach & Mather-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons of all kinds; also several second-hand buggies cheap at 263 South Canal-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., having sold his barn and the greater part of his livery stock, is now prepared to sell the remainder, consisting of horses, open and top buggies, phaetons, business wagons, single and double harness, two carriages, a very handsome hearse, &c., on time to a responsible party, at prices below its real value.

SECOND-HAND TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES FOR sale cheap. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 325 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SINGLE OR double phaeton; an open single one preferred. Address H. D. McKINNEY, care J. A. Rice, Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A TWO-SEATED BUGGY or seaside carriage, with shifting seats; state price and where can be seen. Address L E, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND HARNESS FOR HOISTing brick and mortar on the new building, 122 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—AN EXPRESS WAGON ON time. Address H., 256 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-sts., or 1 West Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESter, Mass.; fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, THE BEST BOARDing School in the Northwest for training boys for college or business. Call at the bookstores for catalogues or address IRA W. ALLEN, Lake Forest, Ill.

MME. O. de SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 23, 1873.

THE MISSES GRANT WILL REOPEN THEIR DAY and boarding-school for young ladies at 126 and 128½ North Dearborn-st., Chicago, Sept. 17, 1873. Pupils taken through our own collegiate course, or fitted for any class of Vassar College. For circulars address as above.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD PIANO, FOR CARPETing, or any other kind of household furniture. Room 2, 171 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD ST. JOE, MICH., Fruit Farm for houses. Will assume encumbrance. Also Irving Park and Montrose lots to exchange for houses, farms, lands or other property. R. HUSE, 76 East Madison-st., Room 1.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence with all conveniences and $3,000 worth of dry goods, groceries, &c., in a country town for city or suburban property. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 8, Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 216 acres in Illinois for Chicago real estate. Address E. R. GARD, 79 South Morgan-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE PIECE OF CITY IMproved property for farm property in or about the city. Address GLOBE TOBACCO HOUSE, 120 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots for improved unincumbered property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

WE WILL EXCHANGE A NICE FARM OF 268 acres, good buildings, 210 acres under plow, in the best county in the State for a good stock of groceries or hardware; value of farm $10,000. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—OLD FRIEND: NO. 170 BUTTERfield-st., any time.

PERSONAL—JAMES WHITFORD; PLEASE CALL at 90 South Peoria-st. W. H. LANSING.

PERSONAL—MYERS, PLEASE GIVE YOUR ADdress or an interview; direct as before. HONEST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—392X125 feet to an 18-foot alley, north front, 168 feet east of Grand Boulevard. This property will be sold cheap if taken immediately. A builder could not make a better investment.

Oakwood is a boulevard 100 feet wide, and is to be improved and kept in order by the South Park Commissioners, without taxation on the property. The transit track in the rear has no right whatever to the occupation of Fortieth-st., and steps have already been taken for its removal. That this property will, in five years, bring readily four times the low price now asked for it, I entertain no doubt.

Title unquestionable. Will furnish a plat of the above property to any applicant, with price and terms.

Oakwood will of course be the most beautiful east and west street south of the city limits. The roadway will, when completed, be 60 feet in width, with 20-foot sidewalks on each side and rows of trees.

Whoever wishes a bargain can obtain one by speedy action. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—125 FEET ON COTtage Grove-av., by 120 feet on Woodland Park. This is choice property; terms very easy; Douglas cloud satisfied. Fine houses and lots on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. House and 30 feet, Oakley near Fulton; great bargain. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, WITH bath-room, filter-well, cistern, porch, bay window, &c. Small cash payment, and balance in monthly instalments. Distance from Wells-st. depot only about 20 minutes; fare, 7 cents; near church and fine school. WM. P. JONES, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. LOTS, 110X170, EAST front, covered with a handsome grove of beautiful oaks. Decidedly one of the finest residence sites on the South Side; the street is 100 feet wide; lot very deep; the location very desirable. Only 2 blocks from Englewood depot, and 3½ miles south of city limits. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON DREXEL BOULEvard, 80 feet front, near Oakwood-av., at a great bargain and on easy terms.

House and lot on Wabash-av., east front, near Eighteenth-st., at a bargain, or will trade.

ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO A PARTY WHO will improve:
75x150, on Clinton, north of Randolph.
80x183, on Madison, east of Franklin.
40x74, corner Desplaines and Washington.
In addition to the price of lots, I will loan to purchaser one-third of the cost of building.
JAS. W. SCOVILLE, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 267 Fulton-st., 10 rooms, closets, &c.; in complete repair. Desirable lot, shrubbery, &c., at a sacrifice. T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.
INDIANA-AV.—33⅓x180 ft., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., $230 per ft. cash; this lot is surrounded by elegant residences and has large old trees in front; the price for which it is offered is $70 per ft. less than its value; a handsome investment can be made by buying this lot and building on it; houses can now be built ½ cheaper than one year ago.
PRAIRIE-AV.—25x125 ft., east front, near Thirty-second-st., $125 per foot; very easy terms.

FOR SALE—50x125 ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF Thirtieth-st., $150 per foot, ½ cash; 25x130 on Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., $180 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FRAME BUILDING on leased ground; lease expires Dec. 1, 1876; building 30x110 feet, two floors, with good basement, water and gas. Address T. H. THOMPSON & CO., 71 and 73 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—BEST LOTS IN THE CITY, ON OGden-av., St. Louis, Twenty-second, and other streets, between Douglas Park and Lawndale. No money required down of those that will improve soon. Call and see property before buying. N. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, BY N. F. Merrill, 13 Otis Block, 2 cottage houses and lots, 5 houses on leased lots, and several vacant lots. Call and see me before buying.

FOR SALE—$6,000—STORE ROOM WITH LOT 25x125 feet on Milwaukee-av., in splendid business neighborhood. Great bargain. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, WITH ALL modern improvements, brick barns, etc., near to street cars and Lincoln Park. Inquire at 489 Webster-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99x178 FEET, ON THE northeast corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—6⅔ ACRES AT HUMBOLDT PARK, fronting the park and Division-st.; price very low. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A LARGE NEW BRICK house, 16 rooms, on Wabash-av., west front, between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts.; lot 100x160. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—56 ACRES SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Ashland-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—3 NEW STORES, 23½x60 each, dwellings over, 8 large rooms each, water, gas, &c., lot 49½x115, south of Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—BRICK BASEment and 2-story frame house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels, furnace heat, lot 50x125, on Morgan, near Monroe-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROMINENT FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man, who can give his entire attention to the business. The owners have other business to attend to. For particulars, call or address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 54 Michigan-av.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, 143 WEST Adams-st., for sale, with 12 rooms and doing good business; reason for selling want to leave the city. Apply immediately.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A 1 GROCERY, FLOUR, AND FEED STORE, IN the best location on the North Side, for sale; first-class customers; daily receipts from $80 to $100. Inquire of B. J. NOCKIN, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

A NEATLY FITTED DRUG STORE FOR SALE, in good location; will exchange for improved city or suburban property. Address R 84, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED BILLIARD HALL, containing four good tables, Phelan & Collender cushions, with neat sample room attached, for sale; best corner on North Side. Address 40 South Water-st.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE; THE ONLY factory in a city that has over 20,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address A 71, Tribune office.

BUTCHER-SHOP FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, ON account of changing business. Inquire at 143 West Chicago-av.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured; legitimate business chances on hand. KIMBALL & EVANS, 126 Dearborn-st.

CROCKERY STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE at a bargain; rent low and good locality; only a small capital required; bad health cause of selling. Address R 86, Tribune office.

FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,500 TO $4,000, A well established business in Elgin; will pay $2,500 a year. None but cash customers wanted. Address P. O. Box 802, Elgin, Ill.

FACTORY, WITH WOOD-WORKING MACHINery, for sale, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Stewart-av., one of the finest in the West. WILLIAM J. TEWKESBURY, 76 Van Buren-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE AND TO EXCHANGE DRUG, hardware, and grocery store, sample rooms, farms, patents, etc., all excellent business chances, good, reliable, and first-class. Call at office of J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 Madison-st., Room 13.

LAUNDRY DOING A GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE cheap; part on time; reasons given for selling. Apply to OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

NATIONAL HOTEL, JERSEYVILLE, JERSEY County, Ill., for sale, with or without furniture, on easy terms. Everything in good order. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply or address HOLCOMBE BROS.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE steam laundries in the city, together with the good-will of the business, for sale to close partnership. Now doing a good trade, both in contract and family work. Everything in first-class running order, with good reputation for quality of work. To a party with means this is an excellent opportunity to invest. Address A 25, Tribune office.

SPLENDID CHANCE TO BUY A FOUNDRY AND machine-shop, cheap, and on easy terms; good locality for business, and well known; shop now running and doing good business, and part rented for enough to pay all expenses. Small amount cash, and balance taken in work; or will take all or part in good property. Good reasons for selling. For particulars call or address E. W. FOWLER, 23 and 25 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE, WITH 22 BEDS, for sale. Reason for sale, death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

THE FURNITURE OF BOARDINGHOUSE NO. 150 West Monroe-st., between Halsted and Desplaines, for sale; house full of good-paying boarders. Good cause for selling out.

THE CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A NATIONAL Bank, with a capital of $100,000, bank building, and a beautiful residence for sale. A rare chance for some one desiring a permanent and paying business. For particulars, apply to R. G. DUN & CO., corner State and Washington-sts.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE (NOW OCCUPIED as sleeping and dining-rooms) in brick building southeast corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts., for sale on reasonable terms; would be suitable for hotel purposes, as more room can be obtained in building if desired; cause for selling, not sufficient means to carry on the business. Inquire Room No. 6.

WE HAVE SPLENDID BUSINESS OPENINGS requiring from $300 to $30,000; everything as we represent it. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

MANHATTAN SEWING MACHINES. MANHATtan Machine Needles. MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 14 State-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x132 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $850 each on easy terms.

This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.

Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.

The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONLY TWO blocks from station, half-acre blocks (5 lots each) for $12.50 per foot, broad acre prices; good title and abstract. I have five of these half acres I will sell singly or together this week. The cheapest thing in our best suburb. G. B. GRIFFIN, 152 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of eight rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one at Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston at $15, $25, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS near Morgan Park, Washington Heights; only $10 down, balance $5 per month without interest. Each purchaser will receive a 2-years' free pass to the property and return. Title perfect. Abstract furnished. T. J. BOLENDER, Room 2, 148 LaSalle-st., first floor, Major Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS near depot, school, &c., on favorable terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—$10 DOWN, $5 A MONTH—WE HAVE a few lots for sale yet, at Norwood Park, at $175 each, on the above liberal terms. Call early, and purchase. They are warranted good and dry. We have also some excellent lots at Austin. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 54 LOTS 25x178 FEET TO 20 foot alley near Normal School at Englewood, for $7,000; $5,000 cash, balance in one and two years. This is a special bargain. I want the money. SELDEN FISH, owner, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK blocks or lots. Ravenswood, several hundred feet. Some bargains. Aurora, Ill., beautiful house and grounds, cheap. Geneva, Ill., charming place at a sacrifice. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—A DEsirable dwelling house of 8 rooms, and a good cellar, for sale at Ravenswood; lot 142x132 feet on a choice corner. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50 OR 75 FEET OF A CHOICE CORNER in Ravenswood for sale cheap for cash. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, 10 ACRES corner of Ashland-av. and Eighty-fourth-st., $1,000 per acre, payable $2,000 cash, and balance at the end of 3 or 5 years, 8 per cent. Will take a good piece of city, suburban, or country property, to the amount of $5,000, in part pay. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS AT LAWNDALE, ON ST. Louis-av., between Ogden-av. and Twenty-second-st. This street is finely improved, and no better location can be had for a home. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BUY YOUR SUBURBAN LOTS AT Englewood; railroad facilities, 28 passenger trains daily, each way; tickets $10 per hundred, or $45 per year; 200 houses built this season. Good schools free to all. Our property is only 1 and 2 blocks from station. At price sure to advance. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO ACRE PROPERTY.
10 to 50 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 14.
18 acres in Sec. 36, 38, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 31, 38, 14.
5 to 10 acres in Sec. 1, 37, 14, four blocks west of woolen factory.
THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—2 GOOD HOUSES, 8 rooms each, finely located, 2 blocks from school and depot. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK AND OAKLAND PROPerty—Several fine residences near lake and depot on easy terms.

Fine building sites at Egandale, Springfield-st., at Hyde Park. Will show parties wishing to buy.

ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SITUATED IN WEST EVanston; price, $550 per acre; ¼ cash, balance on easy terms.

5¼ acres or 590 front feet, situated on West Church-st., price, $2,000 cash.

17 acres at North Evanston; price, $1,000 per acre, all suitable for subdividing.

J. R. FOWLER, office 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, Kent Building. Office hours 8 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN, SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, near depot, very cheap. Terms to suit. G. N. CROCKETT.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 40 acres on the line of C., D. & V. R. R., the best bargain in the town of Worth. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 20 acres. Price, $500 per acre. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR $10,000, HOUSE on South Side, 5 acres, at Clyde depot, church, store, and school within five minutes' walk. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT CLYDE, CLOSE TO station. A rare bargain for this week. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES AT OGDEN PARK, ON C., B. & Q. R. R., finely set with trees and well-graded streets; good Illinois farm in part payment. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—LOTS NEAR GRAND boulevard, 50x173 feet each to a 20-foot alley. High and beautiful grounds, just outside city limits. Price, $135 per foot. Terms, about $2,500 cash; balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. For investment or improvement there can be no more desirable property. The contiguous property on the boulevard is held at double the price of this property, while the depth of the Egan-av. lots is 30 feet greater, and their general aspect exceedingly attractive. Please call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN FORTYfifth and Forty-sixth-sts., 50x160. Only $85 per foot; ⅓ cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent. The bottom of the market and better terms than can be obtained elsewhere. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—BEAUTIful grove lots, 50x190 feet, convenient to the depot; special terms and facilities offered parties who will build. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NORTH OF Seventy-fifth-st., and near the lake shore. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS and four acres improved land near depot at Hobart, on Ft. Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price, $525, cash $100, balance $10 monthly; no agency business. This is subdivision of 500 acres, 300 acres already sold. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—4 ACRES AT ENGLEwood, just south of Fifty-ninth-st. A very choice piece of property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I WILL PAY $3,000 cash for a 50 foot lot, south of Egan-av. and east of South Park Boulevard. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE for house and lot; two houses on long leases, all paying good rents on price asked; also, 160 acres choice farm land in Wisconsin. N. F. MERRILL, Bates' Block.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY AT AND NEAR South Chicago, for customers. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COTTAGE AND LOT NORTH of Thirty-seventh-st., between State-st. and Stewart-av., on monthly payments. Address J 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY ON LEASED GROUND OR rent, a cottage. Best reference and security. Address A. HODGEKISS, 26 Aberdeen-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—GENTS and ladies could not find more desirable accommodations; modern comforts; no boarding-house cooking; terms to suit.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—TO rent, with board, two large rooms furnished or unfurnished, except carpets. Also, single room. House first-class, with modern improvements.

134 WARREN-AV., COR. WOOD-ST.—A VERY pleasant front parlor, with first-class table board, for married couple, at moderate terms; a few day boarders accommodated; house, location, and surroundings unusually inviting; one block from Madison-st. cars.

406 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms. House has all modern improvements. References exchanged.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURNISHed rooms to rent, with board; east of Union Park.

506 WASHINGTON-ST., TWO DOORS WEST OF Union Park—Furnished room to rent, with board. Also suite of unfurnished rooms, except carpet, with all modern improvements.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND one large front room with closet or suite, hot and cold water; private family.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE front rooms for rent with board, furnished or unfurnished; also, side rooms, in first-class house. Good barn.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUble, pleasant, clean, furnished rooms for gentlemen or ladies, with clean, well-cooked, good board; quiet, safe, and orderly home place; very reasonable to those likely to be permanent. Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

143 THIRD-AV.—A SPLENDID FRONT ROOM, with alcove, with or without furniture; also a few genteel boarders.

506 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of front rooms handsomely furnished, to rent, with board; hot and cold water; also pleasant rooms, double or single; references required.

508 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board. Also day board.

893 STATE-ST., SIDE DOOR—NO BUGS. BEST board; cleanest rooms in the city for $5 per week; two single rooms left.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHed front rooms and large front parlor, with carpet down; with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM WANTED BY A GENTLEman, in a cheerful boarding-house or private family, on the South Side, not further south than Hubbard-court, or on the North Side, within easy range of Clark-st. bridge; dinner at 6 preferred; $35 per month. Address E 41, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—FROM 822 SOUTH CLARK-ST., A black horse, 5 years old, small star in forehead, light mane and tail. A liberal reward will be given for him or any information leading to his recovery. ODELL LUMBER CO.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—3 BEAUTIFUL CURtains with gilt headings, nearly new; and one toilet set French crockery, half price. B 20, Tribune office.

MEDICAL.

CHOLERA—SURE CURE IF TAKEN IN TIME. Send $1 to Dr. HANCHET, P. O. Box 37, Chicago, for prescription. Money refunded if not as represented.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED BASEment cottage 783 Wabash-av.; 10 rooms. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 8 ROOMS; ALSO 2-STORY house. GEO. D. PEASE, Room 23, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT — A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling house, furnished; with all modern improvements; situated on Michigan-av., in a desirable location. BROWN & HORTON, Rooms 6 and 7, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN 501 BUTTERFIELDst. Call at 64 Pierce-st. Rent, $30 per month.

TO RENT—210 WEST LAKE-ST., TWO-STORY house of 7 rooms in good order. Rent $30 per month. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 a. m.

TO RENT—HOUSE 48 WAPANSEH-AV., 12 ROOMS, closets, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, situated in the most pleasant part of Cottage Grove, convenient to steam and horse cars. Rent, $45 per month. T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH MODern improvements, No. 397 West Randolph-st.; or suitable for a boarding house. Apply at 184 East Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—THREE HOUSES IN GOOD ORDER and at half usual rates, until May 1. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED COTTAGE and barn near street cars; tenants to board landlady. Rent low. 56 Pierce-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON WABASH-AV., THREE stories and basement, marble front, 12 rooms, partly furnished, everything new; location most desirable in the city; within 3 blocks of the Post-Office; nice barn in rear of house; owners will take 2 or 3 rooms, and, perhaps, board, to apply on rent; to responsible parties only. Address B 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF COTTAGE HOUSE on Wood-st., half block from Madison; 5 cozy rooms; gas and water; cooking stove in kitchen, and hot water, boiler and pipes; a delightful place for small family. Price, $30 per month. Apply at 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, good repair; Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av.; very reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.; after 5 p. m., 81 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, at $8 per month, at 67 Illinois-st., second floor.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS ON WEST Madison-st., gas, water, and closets; suitable for housekeeping, light and airy; centrally located. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSE newly fitted up; all modern improvements; location first-class and central. 48 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished on suite or single for housekeeping, or for single gentlemen. 659 State-st.

TO RENT—NICE, COZY SUITES IN NEW HOUSE for families, without children; 2 rooms, $8; 3 rooms, $12; 4 rooms, $16; 8 rooms, $30. Water, pantry, and closets to each. Inquire at 302 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen. Brick house. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, 155 WEST JACKSON-ST., first-class, $25 per month; 4 rooms, 86 West Quincy-st., between Adams and Jackson, and west of Desplaines, $14 per month; first-class.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, OR partly furnished; also a room with use of kitchen, bath, hot and cold water, and gas, at No. 176 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at 146 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, for gentlemen only. 161 South Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Room 11.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BEDroom, and closet, for $17 per month, to two gentlemen, at 84 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, 159 LaSalle-st., via elevator, on same floor as Republic Dining Rooms. Weekly board $9. Inquire Room 31.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives. 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Apply at Room 44.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 1 UNFURnished room to gentlemen. 42 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITH water, closets, etc., suitable for housekeeping at No. 23 Gold-st. Apply to P. M. HUGH, Room 32, No. 173 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, in a fine private house; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR; gas, water, etc.; 319 South Clark-st. Inquire at Room 11, up-stairs, or 81 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED OFFICE or desk-room, on first floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle, cor. Adams-sts., Schlosser Block.

TO RENT—A STORE IN THE BEST BUSINESS location on the South Side; rent moderate, and fixtures (if wanted) for sale. Inquire at 75 South Dearborn-st., or 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6. B. J. NOCKIN.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 670 ARCHERav., with fixtures, etc., for saloon or store, with four rooms and closet attached; rent, $50 per month. Inquire on premises, up-stairs. Mrs. McCARTY.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NEAT CORNER BRICK store, with good basement, and two floors above, 75 West Washington-st., northwest corner of Jefferson-st. Apply to MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room 10 Otis Block, southwest corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, GOOD LIGHT ON side and in front, corner of alley, suitable for jobbing business. Apply, on first floor, to HERRING & CO., 48 State-st.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH LOFT ON THE OLD City Hotel corner, southeast corner Lake and State-sts., with use of steam elevator. Lofts heated by steam; stairways on both Lake and State-sts. Apply to PAGE BROS. & CO., Lake and State-sts.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 153 RANDOLPH-ST., BEtween Clark and LaSalle. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY ONE HAVING A NICE furnished or unfurnished house on any of the streets on South Side, east of State-st., can find a prompt-paying tenant, a young gentleman and wife all the family; best of care taken of the property. Address R 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 4 TO 6 rooms, or rooms suitable for housekeeping, located east of Union Park and west of Halsted-st., and near Madison-st. cars; rent must be low. Address, giving rent, location, &c., B J, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, a nice room on Wabash or Michigan-av. Address J 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL, CAREFUL family a part of house of not less than 5 rooms, or a small cottage on the West Side, east of Western-av., south of Fulton, and north of Harrison-sts. Address, stating price and location, B 69, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—HAVE THE AGENCY FOR the State for an article that is bound to sell. Am in other business, and have not time to attend to it. Want a partner with $250 to $300 cash, to fill orders and take charge of the business. Agent can be seen to-day between 2 and 4 p. m. at Room 5, 133 South Clark-st., Sparling's law office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTY WITH $2,500 or more to take the half interest of a retiring partner in a legitimate and established business that pays largely, with quick sales. Take the trouble to examine. Call or address S J, 302 West Madison-st., down stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH $50,000 cash, in a large manufacturing business that has been in successful operation for over 20 years; 12½ per cent guaranteed. Address E 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $550 CASH IN A well-established business that pays enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased by the help of a live man. Address R 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE MAN TO take a prominent one-third interest in our office; excellent chance. A. J. CHASE & CO., 185 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $2,000, IN the shoe business; must be a man of good standing, not over 35 years of age. Address V I, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PAWNBROKER'S office; must have cash and references; business established. Address L, care Carrier 56, P. O.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PURCHASE RETIRING partner's interest in a profitable business. Stock on hand about $900. Capital required, $500. E. B. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $3,000 to $4,000, in a good paying business. Address W. AUSTIN, 460 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars in a first-class grocery doing a good cash business. Address N 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH $20,000. Will give good security, if he desires, by a first-class wholesale house. J 85, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CAN MAKE LOANS ON INSIDE PROPERTY, IN large and small sums, at 9 per cent, immediately. JAMES A. COWLES, Room 20 Foot Block, S. W. corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, Room 20 Bryan Block.

WANTED — $20,000 TO $30,000 BY AN ESTABlished wholesale house. A No. 1 security and an interest or position to the owner, for six or twelve months. J 14, Tribune office.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND other good securities in sums to suit. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 8, Tribune Building.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property in sums of $10,000 and upward, interest at 9 per cent. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AUG. 4, A SMALL SUM OF MONEY AND check for small amount, which the owner can have by calling on THOMAS WALSH, 718 Wabash-av.

FOUND—JULY 25, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES, ON Glencoe picnic-ground. Call at 249 Warren-av.

FOUND — NEAR DOUGLAS-PLACE, A BAY horse, 15½ hands high, with white star on forehead, and white off hind foot. Apply 300 Lake-av.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT RIVERSIDE or Lyons, a black and white dog, of the greyhound specie; blue silk ribband tied around neck; answers to the name of Nellie. A good reward will be paid by returning same to 215 South Halsted-st., Singer office.

STOP THIEF—$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the buggy stolen last Friday night from barn 739 West Monroe-st.; nearly new, square box, top, patent wheel, dasher torn on right side, piece broken from rub iron and turned up, scratch on body. ALLAN PINKERTON, 130 Fifth-av.

TAKEN UP—AT GAGE'S PACIFIC STOCK-FARM, brown horse, hind feet white; weight about 1,000 pounds.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PARCEL CLERK. PIERCE & SILVEY, 84 State-st.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS SALESMAN AT 326 West Madison-st. Apply early.

Trades.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 CRACKER BAKER. Address, with reference and wages expected, HARRIS & COTTLE, Princeton, Ill.

WANTED—A FINE FUR CUTTER, ONE USED TO cutting seal, lynx, mink, sable, etc. Steady employment and good wages. Only first-class workman need address P. KALISH, SON & CO., 38 West Pearl-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A NO. 1 PLUMBER TO TAKE CHARGE of shop at 180 North Clark-st. T. E. BELTON.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS JOINERS AT NO. 666 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A HARNESS MAKER OF GOOD ADdress, with references, to act in the capacity of foreman. Address, for two days, HARNESS MAKER, care of Brigham Ward, 47 State-st.

WANTED—STICK CANDY PULLERS AND roller boys at BROOKS & NEEMES', 23, 25, and 27 North Peoria-st.

WANTED—PATTERN-MAKER, AT 85 ILLINOISst., near Wells. J. W. REEDY.

WANTED—4 PLASTERERS AND 2 LABORERS, cor. Halsted and Centre-sts., North Side. Come to-day, with tools for finishing.

WANTED—MECHANICS—TO BUILD AND TAKE good property in city in part payment. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SAW WOOD BY horse power. Must understand how to file saw. L. LEANHARDT & CO., Evanston.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS. APPLY AT NO. 96 East Washington-st., Room 16.

WANTED—A WOOD TURNER. N. W. CORNER Van Buren and Clinton-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-FITTER; ONE that thoroughly understands the business; none other need apply at No. 159 Erie-st., near Wells.

WANTED—A TURNER IN A SASH AND DOOR factory; one that can work at other machinery, if required. 35 Ohio-st.

WANTED—THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, A GOOD jobbing plumber, at 664 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BOOT-MAKERS, one on sewed and one on pegged work, to go to a city in Iowa. Apply to G. SCOLLARD, 128 West Jackson-st., from 12 to 2 or 6 to 8 p. m.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS FOR TRIMMING a cottage, Burnside and Thirty-ninth-st. Inquire hardware store on the corner.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOTMAKER FOR custom work. Apply at 199 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—I WANT 10 BRICKLAYERS, 10 LABORers, and 4 teams, to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, ready for work, at Lincoln Hall, North Clark-st., near Webster-av.; good wages will be paid for good men and teams. Apply on the work to the foreman.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—MAN COOK; 50 RAILROAD MEN; men for farms, saw-mill, and tunnel, $2.40 a day. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN; WAGES $2 to $1.75 per day; board, $4 to $3.50 per week; free fare; also, saw-mill hands, farm hands, stone quarrymen, etc. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR THE CITY, $175 PER DAY; 10 saw-mill hands; free fare; 59 and 46 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR WISCONSIN CENTRAL Railroad; wages $2 to $2.25 per day. No money required. Call at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—1,000 MORE LABORERS AND CHOPpers, wages, $2 to $2.25 per day; 500 for station work at 20 cents to 30 cents per yard, for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. No contractors. Pay sure. No money required for fare or office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, company's agent, 99 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR CANADA SOUTHERN; foreman goes with the men; 500 for Northwestern; 50 for gravel train; 150 for farms and saw-mills. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR THE CANADA Southern Railroad; free fare. Also, 50 for city work; bring shovels, and apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., MEN; farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in the country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—MEN WHO WISH TO MAKE $15 PER week; business honorable and returns sure. Apply at Room 13, Briggs House.

WANTED—MEN FOR OFFICE WORK; 3 FOR light work; 25 sawmill hands, $30 to $35 per month and board. 37½ West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LABORERS, NORTHWEST CORNER Lake-st. and Egan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW COMPETENT YOUNG MEN, with a little cash, to make money, in city and country, in an easy business. A. RAY, 26 West Lake-st., Room 8.

WANTED—MALES AND FEMALES TO SELL OUR new goods; best and quickest selling articles out. E. B. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE-WORK AND ERrands. Address in handwriting of applicant, B 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY AT 125 RANDOLPH-ST., UPstairs. Call early.

WANTED—BOYS UNDERSTANDING THE PEDdling of handbills will find a job by calling at 205 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—MEN AND TEAMS ON THE SOUTHeast corner of Madison-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—2 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN OF GOOD ADdress, as traveling solicitors, on salary. GOTTWULS & McDONOUGH, 207 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR A PLEASANT business that will pay them $75 per week, to call on or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 34 North Canal.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR RESPONSIBLE men in a respectable paying business. Call to-day before noon at 388 State-st., third floor.

WANTED—MEN FOR A LIGHT AND PLEASANT business in the country; $30 to $40 a week easily made. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST LIVE NEAR Sixteenth-st. Call between 9 and 10 a. m., basement, 603 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS J 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A HARD-WORKING GIRL TO WASH and scrub; extra good wages will be paid. Apply to Room 24, 69 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 698 WABASH-AV., A GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and be neat and tidy. Call Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Wages $4. Apply with reference to No. 55 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY. German, Swedish, or Norwegian preferred. 646 Michigan-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO WASH and iron. Apply at 97 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 742 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A competent girl for general housework. Small family and good wages.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN, SWEDE, or Norwegian girl for general housework in a family of two. 244 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND GIRLS AT 130 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 35 University-place.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK 20 miles from the city. Apply from 10 to 12 at 130 Dearborn-st., Room 7. References required.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN RESTAURant. 430 South State-st. Call early.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 47 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HONEST GIRL FOR GENeral housework, cooking, ironing, and washing for family of two. Wages $3. Call at 40 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY of four (no children), to do general housework. Apply at 546 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, AT 285 MICHigan-av. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT 302 SOUTH PEOria-st., a first-class second girl.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 44 South Morgan-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR MACHINE SEWING, making coats; good wages and steady work, at 168 Townsend-st.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS. NONE BUT FIRSTclass. CH. R. R. LAUNDRY, 136 West Monroe-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD IRONERS. APPLY TO Head Laundress Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—THREE NEW SHIRT IRONERS AT the Oriental Laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE—A WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of a baby one year old; one of experience, and a Protestant, to go to Lake Forest. Apply to Room 43, Exchange Building.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL 12 TO 15. COME TUESday morning ready to work. 213½ Fulton-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG, HEALTHY WET NURSE at No. 490 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A HEALTHY WETnurse. Call at 756 Michigan-av., between 11 and 1.

SITUATION WANTED—A BABY TO WET NURSE by a respectable lady. Apply to Dr. McELROY, 544 Hubbard-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSEKEEPER. Inquire at 154 Madison-st., Room 0 Major Block.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED dry goods saleslady, at 326 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED YOUNG LADY WHO writes plainly, and has some general knowledge of bookkeeping, with good judgment, for a permanent position of responsibility. Good references required. Address in own handwriting, B 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRLS—1 BOOK-FOLDER AND 1 sewer, at bindery. PHILLIP KINGER, 32 West Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

ORGAN—FOR SALE A PIPE ORGAN, 11 STOPS, 2 manuals, and 2 octaves, pedals, suitable for a small church or for the parlor; a great bargain; worth half a dozen Reed organs; price, $350 only. Apply at 584 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THOROughly acquainted with the grain and commission business, through long experience in this city, desires an engagement as bookkeeper with some good house in that line. Is a practical accountant and can furnish very best recommendations. Address, giving name, K 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GOOD bookkeeper, Italian, and French correspondent in English, German, Italian, and French; ready to commence anything. Address E 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF large experience in leather findings, hides, tallow and wool. Best of references. Address K 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS book-keeper, collector, or do office work. Well acquainted in the city. Best of city references. Address B 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERman) as assistant bookkeeper, clerk or porter. Had five years' experience, and can give good references. R 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION IN A REAL estate or insurance office; am well acquainted and can give the best of references. Address B 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR ASsistant, by a gentleman of experience; first-class references given. Address J 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ability and experience, who can furnish the best of references, and don't object to work, a position in some office. Will be satisfied with the salary his employer thinks he is worth. Address J 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BUILDer, as foreman of carpenters; has had several years' experience in all branches of building. Can give good reference as required. Address BUILDER, 261 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS blacksmith and helper, forger in steel and iron. Address R 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER IN A first-class establishment. Thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the profession. J S, 662 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARdener, with several years' experience; understands the language; greenhouse preferred, or in a family garden. Address, by letter, A. JACOBSON, 20 Bremer-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE AS coachman, she as cook or laundress; no objection to suburbs; best city references. Address W 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, MAN as coachman, wife to do general housework. Address J 7, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED boy, 17 years of age, in private family; may be had by calling at No. 818 Butterfield-st., corner Thirty-second, before 9 o'clock to-day, Aug. 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, aged 26, as porter in a wholesale house; four years' experience; good references. Address W W, 251 Taylor-st., corner Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FRUIT business, by a young man 20 years old; writes and speaks French, Italian and English languages; long experience in the business; willing to do any work required. Address E 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG BOY 11 years old; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of references. Address 765 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT UNDER a surveyor, by a young man of some experience, or a position as collector for some reliable firm. Letters given. Address E M W, 80 Ashland-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SALESMAN ON AN oyster wagon or coffee and spice wagon; can command a large trade on either North or South Side; speaks both English and German. Address J 83, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to do general or second work. Call to-day at 340½ West Polk-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 2 GIRLS TO WORK in one house; can do all kinds of work. Call at 159 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO housework in a private family where no washing is done; best city references. Address W 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Apply at 79 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Apply at 77½ West Pratt-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS DININGroom girl in a private boarding-house. Call for two days at 53 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Apply at 287 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, IN A respectable American family, to do general housework. Call at No. 178, corner of Butterfield and Twenty-second-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 14 YEARS OF age, with good references, to take care of children. Inquire for two days at 79 DeKoven-st., east of Canal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS FOR diningroom or chamber work, at 46 West Madison-st., Room 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF female help will please not forget that 97 West Randolph-st., Room 3, old room of the Ladies' Aid Society, is the best office in Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; also dining-room girl, in boarding-house; understand their business perfectly. 446 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do second work; private family or private boarding-house. Apply 121 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or general housework in a small private family. Has best city references. Call at 21 Butterfield-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEWING GIRL OR TO do housework in a small private family, by an American girl. Apply at 251 West Lake-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WISHES work; will wash for 20 cents per dozen, and will starch, and iron for 80 cents per dozen; taken and delivered promptly. Inquire at 150 North Morgan-st. MRS. KNUDSON.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, or to go out by the day. Apply at 596 State-st., rear.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS nurse girl and take care of children; can speak English. Apply at 535 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman experienced as child's nurse or care of invalid, good seamstress. Z 80, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OF refinement, alone with one child, wishes a situation as housekeeper for some honorable widower or bachelor. Best of references given. Address J 40, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES WANTING first-class cooks or girls for second work or dining-room work, either for private families or boarding houses call at Mrs. DAWSON'S Intelligence office, 71 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MARRIED LADY, WITH child 2 years old, desires a position as teacher of music in a family; would also take charge of house, if desired, either in city or suburbs, as an equivalent for board; can furnish highest references as to ability and experience. Address Mrs. M., Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

NEW LAUNDRY—ALL KINDS OF WASHING FOR $1 per dozen. No. 40 West Lake-st.

NIGHT SOIL REMOVED ON SHORT NOTICE BY first-class scavenger; good job or no pay; charges reasonable. D. GLINNEN, care F. C. Vierling, Room 13, 126 Dearborn-st.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PLACE TO BUY OR SELL real estate or business chances is 275 East Madison-st., Room 46. SUMMERS & CO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—I WISH TO BUY A private bank in some smart country town. Address E 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS TO FURNISH ALL materials and build several brick houses, to be finished Nov. 1. J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Troop-st.

WANTED—A TRAINED GOAT. APPLY TO ROOM 43 Exchange Building.

WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING TO ADOPT A healthy baby boy, 14 months old, can find one on Wentworth-av., third house north of Egan-av.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS GROVER & BAKER FAMILY sewing machine, attachments complete; cost $70; price, $35; good as new. Residence, 7 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE AT low fixed rate for 99 years, 23x44, just north of the corner of State and Randolph-sts., east front. Price, $6,600 on time, or $6,500 cash, for a few days. Street assessment paid for, also curb wall. The lot has three party-walls, which saves one-half the expense of building, and gives 18 inches clear space. The bonus asked for this lease is a mere trifle. Terms of lease, $100 per month until March 1, 1878, and $1,500 per year thereafter until expiration of lease. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TENTS OF ALL SIZES FOR PICNICS, hunting and fishing parties; also, canvas wagon covers, hammocks, and camp chairs at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE TUG "THE DOUGLAS," BUILT in 1872; length 68 feet, breadth 14 feet, diameter of cylinder 18½ inches, stroke 21 inches; in all respects a first-class tug. Apply to CLARK & DOUGLAS, 143 Erie-st., Buffalo.

FOR SALE—ABOUT TWENTY TONS 12-POUND T rail. Apply to HAYDEN, CARKIN & CO., 4 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ROSE HILL CEMETERY LOT ABOUT 24x40 feet; a most eligible block by J. N. BARKER, Room 18, 156 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SHOW CASES, CHEAP. 117 SOUTH Market-st., near Madison. CHAS. BODACH.

MACHINERY.

WANTED— SECOND-HAND WOOD-WORKING machines:
1 surfacer, about 24 inches.
1 upright shaping-machine.
1 power mortiser, medium size.
1 tenon machine, to cut about 3 inches.
1 Sturtevant blower, about No. 6.
Address by letter, with price, etc., and say where machines can be seen. NEWTON HOLT, care Seeberger & Breakey, 38 and 40 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making good wages on small capital selling our goods in city and country. MERRILL & CO., Room 8, 28 West Lake-st.

WASHINGTON.

Government Intervention in Behalf of the Manitoba Prisoners.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, Retires from an Unsuccessful Mission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EXTRA PAY CLAIMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The various railroad companies leading from this city propose to have a hearing before the Appropriation Committee of Congress the coming session, relative to an additional allowance of compensation for the transportation of the large amount of extra mail matter which was forwarded during the three months prior to the expiration of the franking privilege.

THE MANITOBA PRISONERS.

Senator Ramsey left here for St. Paul to-night, feeling entirely satisfied that his efforts to induce the State Department to interfere in behalf of the Manitoba prisoners will prove successful. Bancroft Davis, the Acting Secretary of State, gave him assurances that he believed the Canadian authorities would promptly respond to any reasonable request on the part of the American Government for clemency to these prisoners, and release them on bail. Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, will remain here for several days for the purpose of filing affidavits before the State Department to show that, according to the new surveys, the arrests were made on American territory.

SENT BACK DISSATISFIED.

The Administration organ here goes back on Gov. Davis, and sends him back to Texas with a column or so of abuse for his late attempt to effect the removal of Federal officials in that State. Just before leaving, the Governor was telegraphed to by his intimate political freinds that, unless he succeeded in effecting these removals, his renomination would certainly be defeated.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE RETURN OF VIENNA EXPOSITION CONTRIBUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A large number of the articles sent to the Vienna Exposition having been sold or otherwise disposed of, it has been determined that the storeship Guard will be sufficient to bring home the remaining articles.

AN OLD CHURCH DESECRATED.

Yesterday afternoon some vandal entered the old Christ Church, in Alexandria, famous as the place where Washington worshipped, and turned the furniture upside down, destroyed all the music, saturated the cushions and prayer-books with oil, and removed the silver-plate from Washington's pew, besides committing many other depredations.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

All claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission, sitting at Washington, have now been numbered and registered, and their number is found to be 22,295, and their aggregate amount claimed to be something in excess of $56,000,000.

LAKE VESSELS CARRYING GUNPOWDER.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of information that passenger vessels plying on the lakes are in the habit of carrying gunpowder surreptitiously, in violation of the law. Information has been lodged against the steam-propeller Pacific, a passenger vessel on Lake Superior, for carrying 150 kegs of giant powder at one trip. The powder was marked "putty." Orders have been issued for the prosecution of the guilty parties. Prosecution will hereafter follow every violation of the law in this respect.

NEW YORK.

Child Killed in a Row—Liquor-Dealers Arrested—Application for Release in the Case of One of the Stokes Witnesses—Arrest of Bank Robbers—Affairs in Wall Street—Rumored Serious Collision.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The announcement to-day that the Treasury would sell $6,000,000 of gold and buy $500,000 of bonds had the effect of making gold heavy, but the bull movement proved too strong, and the slight decline was more than recovered.

Rumor of the serious illness of Vanderbilt depressed the stock market, a slight improvement at the early board being lost later.

Government bonds are lower. Other markets unchanged and dull.

The general conclusion of officials investigating the wooden pavements of this city is that all the wooden and concrete pavements must be torn up and replaced by stone or genuine asphalt. Not one of the patents except the Graham asphalt pavement has been found to answer the wants of New York.

The rumor which was widely current in financial circles throughout the day, and which is believed to have influenced the uniform lowness of sales at the Stock Exchange, to the effect that Commodore Vanderbilt was seriously ill at Saratoga, is believed to be unfounded. When his coachman left him on Saturday last he was enjoying his usual health, and up to a late hour in the evening none of his intimate friends had received any information that he was indisposed.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Helvetia Maennerchor had an excursion to College Point yesterday. The rain drove the party on board of a boat and a number of pickpockets attempted to follow them, but, being resisted, made an attack with bricks and stones. Two men had their skulls fractured, and several women were seriously injured. The excursion party used pistols with effect.

During an altercation in South Brooklyn, between John McCollum and Samuel Conors, the former threw a large water-pitcher at the latter, which, missing him, struck Conors' child, who was lying in a cradle, and inflicted fatal wounds. McCollum was arrested.

A number of liquor dealers were arrested this morning on a charge of failing to pay their United States special taxes, and were held to bail in bonds of $500 each.

A motion for the discharge from the House of Detention of Thomas and Patrick Hart, witnesses in the Stokes murder case, was denied this morning by Justice Pratt.

Justice Ingraham has denied the application of Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, claiming to be a daughter of the half-brother of the late Judge McCunn, who brought a partition suit, in effect, to break his will, and asking for the appointment of a receiver.

Antonio Quero y Alvez, Clerk of the Commercial Bank of Havana, who, it is alleged, robbed that institution of bills of exchange to the amount of $67,000 and $2,000 in gold, was arrested on the steamer City of Mexico, while that vessel was coming up the bay. Nearly all the money was found. He had a female with him who took the arrest very calmly. Enrique Casarres and Mira y Leec, who are said to be involved in the robbery, were also arrested.

One of the safes in the department of Public Works which contained vouchers for money paid for supplies was found broken open late this afternoon, but the Commissioner could not tell whether any vouchers had been taken or not.

The Coroner's Jury in the Monks case returned a verdict that young Monks committed suicide, and Hattie Monks and her husband were discharged. It appears that young Monks was a married man.

Much excitement exists among yachtmen by a widely-circulated report that a yacht was run down on the Sound by a Newport steamer, one night last week, with all on board. The report adds: "The steamer struck the yacht about midships, and appeared to knock the mast out of her, sinking her almost in an instant. The steamer was hove to and remained near the spot for an hour afterward, but was unable to detect any further sign of the vessel or crew." Thus far neither the name of the yacht nor of the steamer alleged to have run her down can be ascertained.

Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 4.—S. M. Baily, of Saulsbury, in this county, had his dwelling-house burned last Saturday night. His loss was about $2,500. Insured in the American Insurance Company, of Chicago, for $1,900.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The total loss by the Portland conflagration is $1,158,675; insurance, $281,000; London, Liverpool & Globe, $41,000; Fireman's Fund, Union, Home Mutual, of this city, $30,000 each; Imperial, $60,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $20,000. It is proposed to rebuild immediately, with wider streets, to prevent the spread of fire in the future. Several sufferers by the December fire were burned out. The Hon. Ben Halliday proposes to assist the destitute sufferers by buying tools and rebuilding their homes. He is backed by other wealthy men, and has asked aid from Chicago, St. Louis, New York, San Francisco, and other cities.

AYER, Mass., Aug. 4.—A shoddy mill at Mitchellville, owned by William Mitchell, burned down this afternoon. The fire caught from a picker, and the property destroyed was valued at between $100,000 and $150,000. Half covered by insurance.

CANADA.

Opposition Threats Concerning the Pacific Railroad Scandal—High Water in the St. Lawrence—Work Progressing On the New Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 4.—It appears to be the settled policy of the Opposition to refuse to prosecute the Pacific scandal inquiry before a Royal commission, should Parliament be prorogued without the privilege of discussing the matter. The *Globe*, organ of the Opposition, says: A tribunal to investigate the charges against the Government, nominated and appointed by the Government, and superseding one already appointed by the House of Commons, will be treated with nothing but indignation, strongly flavored with contempt. Its creation will be a farce, and its proceedings a sham, for it would be utterly impossible for men possessing respect for themselves, or for the House of which they are members, to appear before it. A commission, we repeat, anticipating and superseding the action of Parliament, will be so much waste paper. If it were issued there would be two offenses for Parliament to punish instead of one. The first, the corrupt sale of the Pacific charter; the second, gross violation of its own privileges.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—The water of the St. Lawrence at St. Peter's Lake is 18 inches higher than at this time last year.

Five candidates to the local Legislature are out for West Montreal.

The Custom-House receipts for the past week in Montreal were $1,407,829.76.

ST. CATHERINES, Aug. 4.—Work on the several sections of the new Welland Canal has commenced. The sections are all a mile long.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Provincial Agricultural Association contemplate the erection of a machine-shed, with shafting and steam-power, for the approaching annual exhibition to be held here.

POLITICAL.

The Election in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 4.—The election passed off quietly in this city. A full vote was polled. The majority for Goodloe, Republican, for the State Senate, is 874. The county is estimated at 625 for Wooldridge, Democrat. Pratt, Republican, is elected to the Legislature in this county by a small majority.

In the race for the Senate the vote is very close. Wooldridge, Democrat, is probably elected. Woodford is reported 250 Democratic. Jessamin County 15 to 20 Republican majority.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—The election in this city passed off very quietly. The Democrats elected the Legislature from all districts in the city. The Reform Club candidates were beaten in all closely contested districts.

Reports from the State at large indicate that James W. Tole is elected State Treasurer by an overwhelming majority over Mackel, Independent, who received not more than 5,000 votes throughout the entire State. In the Danville District Vernon has been elected State Senator by a large majority over Sneed, Republican.

In the Lexington District, the vote between Wooldridge, Democrat, and Goodloe, Republican, candidates for the State Senate, will be close.

Fayette County elects Pratt, Radical, to the Legislature by a small majority only.

Jessamine County elects a Radical candidate for the Legislature.

A light vote was polled throughout the State, and the Democratic candidates for the Legislature are elected in nearly all the counties. Probably Thomas Evans, Republican candidate, has been elected to the State Senate from the Hopkinsville District, over McKenzie, Democrat.

Nomination for State Senator at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 4.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention met here to-day and renominated John G. Thompson as candidate for State Senator.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The *Tribune* states that just before the three-mile race on Saturday, at Saratoga, John Morrissey made a declaration, in front of the pool stand, to the effect that Hubbard, being compelled to start, would do so, but would not run to win, as he would be "pulled" after starting. Many believing that Wanderer could beat Harry Bassett, and that Hubbard was out of the race, backed Wanderer. He did beat Bassett, but both were beaten by Hubbard, which horse, it was semi-officially announced, was not going to contest the race.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—A boat-race between ten-oared barges of Detroit Excelsiors, and the Zephyr Amateur Club, of this city, has been arranged to take place on the river here on the 13th inst.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 4.—Brown has agreed to row Biglin for $1,000, allowing the latter $250 for expenses. The time has not yet been fixed.

WRESTLING.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4.—The great wrestling-match between Edward Law, champion of England, and Michael Tierney, of this city, for a purse of $1,000, which was to take place to-day, was postponed.

Railroad News.

OMAHA, Aug. 4.—The break reported on the Mountain Division of the Union Pacific has been fully repaired. The storm is reported as having been fearful, with rain, sleet and hail combined. The hail in some places was piled up two feet.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A private meeting of the Bondholders' Committee of the St. Jo & Denver Railway was held this afternoon, to take measures to enforce their rights and insure future payments of interest.

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 4.—The first train on the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railway left this city to-day and went through to Booneville. Work is progressing rapidly.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 4.—Work was commenced today upon the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad near this city. It is expected that cars will be running to Harrisonville, about 40 miles south, by Christmas.

Fatal Mine Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 4.—An explosion occurred at the Diamond Mines, of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company this morning, by which two men were killed and two injured. Luke Foley, Assistant Fire Boss, is badly burned about the hands and head, but will recover. John Flaherty died while being removed from the ruins, and Frederick Fubrod died while being carried home. Mine Boss Thomas Harkness rushed to their rescue and was prostrated by after damp, but was taken out before life was extinct, and will recover. The flesh fell from the bodies of Fubrod and Flaherty, while the assistants were removing them. The explosion was caused by one of the men trying to brush back the damp with an open lamp.

Ocean Steamship News.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Arrived, steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 4.—The steamships Kron Prinz and Frederick Wilhelm, from New York, have arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Arrived, steamship Italy, from Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 4.—The steamship Frisia, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The steamships Italia, Wisconsin, and City of Chester, from New York, and Scandinavian, from Quebec, arrived out.

Insubordination Among Colored Soldiers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—A San Antonio, Tex., special reports a threatened riot growing out of severe chastisement given to a negro soldier by Capt. Tobin, whose daughter the negro had insulted. The officer commanding the negro troops sent word to the city officials that they could not control their men. The citizens immediately turned out in force, the military authorities ordered the negro soldiers out of town, and by their influence quiet was restored.

Justifiable Homicide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—Capt. Shack Whittaker, who killed his first cousin William Dean at Northville Station, Ky., a few days since, was discharged at the examination trial, a clear case of self-defense being proven.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—Ambrose Ely, one of the oldest business men of this city, died suddenly of disease of the heart at Kilbourn City, where he had gone to visit a son-in-law. Mr. Ely settled here in 1840, and was about 67 years of age at the time of his death.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 4.—The wife of Elder E. S. Craig, of Carrollton, Ill., died Saturday while attending a protracted religious meeting, on Saturday afternoon, at Biggs' Grove, Scott County, Ill. The cause was apoplexy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Lovell Purdy, aged 70, brother of ex-Gov. Purdy, of California, and President of the First Jockey Club here, died to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—John C. Wright, a well-known druggist of this city, was found dead in his bed at the St. Charles Hotel this morning. Wright had friends in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a brother in New Orleans, who is Postmaster of that city.

PEORIA, Aug. 4.—John McClellan, an old and well-known citizen of Peoria, died at his residence in this city this morning.

DETROIT.

Fatal Fall—A Murderous Mob.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—A Port Huron special reports that this afternoon a man named Siletus Noel, while at work on a uessel in the dry dock at that port, fell about 20 feet from the platform, and, striking on his head was instantly killed. He was a resident of Quebec, and leaves a wife and five children. A man named Beauchamp, who fell with him, broke several ribs and was badly bruised, but will recover.

On Saturday eight ruffians from the vicinity of Scio came to the marshes of John Cassedy and his neighbor, Martin Breitenbach, four miles northwest of Chelsea, to pick berries. They were orderen to leave the premises, and, after knocking down Mr. Cassedy, an old man, they turned upon Mr. Breitenbach and beat him, breaking his skull, so that he died on Sunday afternoon. He leaves a wife and a large family of small children. All the perpetrators of this outrage have been arrested.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.27	66	73	N. E., light.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.29	70	52	E., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.29	69	65	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.25	70	61	N. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.25	67	69	E., gentle.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.25	68	67	E., gentle.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 70.
Minimum thermometer, 55.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nri'ge	29.86	72	S., brisk.	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	30.23	74	N. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.00	76	S., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Chicago	29.25	68	E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.24	69	N. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.24	63	E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.21	73	E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.00	70	S., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.26	65	E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.96	60	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.19	67	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.69	78	S. E., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Keokuk	30.19	70	S. E., light.	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.27	68	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	30.16	67	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.93	62	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.06	70	S. E., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Pembina	29.71	77	S. E., brisk.	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	30.07	70	S. E., brisk.	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.29	65	S. E., light.	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.03	72	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and southward to Southern Indiana and Missouri, diminishing pressure, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain in the Northwest. For the Gulf States, northerly to northeasterly winds, cooler, increasing cloudy weather, and frequent local storms. For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly and southeasterly winds, rising barometer, cooler and cloudy weather, with occasional rains. For the Lower Lakes, and thence to West Virginia and Kentucky, northeasterly winds and generally clear, cool weather. For the Middle States, northeasterly, veering to southeasterly, winds, low temperature, rising barometer, and generally clear weather. For New England, northeasterly winds, and cool, clear weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 4, 1873:

	ABOVE LOW WATER.	CHANGES. Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	17 ft.		
Cincinnati	11 ft. 6 in.	1 ft. 1 in.	
Davenport	3 ft. 10 in.		3 in.
Keokuk	3 ft. 6 in.		2 in.
Leavenworth	5 ft. 4 in.		
Louisville	4 ft. 9 in.		
Memphis	13 ft. 10 in.		
Nashville	3 ft. 2 in.		6 in.
*New Orleans	9 ft.		5 in.
Omaha	8 ft. 10 in.		8 in.
Pittsburgh	6 ft. 9 in.		
Shreveport	12 ft. 2 in.		
St. Louis	14 ft. 3 in.		1 ft. 3 in.
St. Paul	5 ft. 3 in.		11 in.
Vicksburgh	21 ft. 9 in.		
Yankton	9 ft. 9 in.		1 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

The Prize-Ring.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A prize-fight between Jack Boylan and Peter Croker took place at 5 o'clock this morning, at Land's Point, Long Island. Twenty-three rounds were fought, occupying thirty-two minutes, when Croker was declared the victor. Boylan was punished severely, and his face was beaten almost to jelly. Croker was comparatively unhurt. The fight was for $500 and the middle-weight championship of America. The fight was witnessed by a large number of persons.

Seddons and Chambers, who had a prize-fight near Coney Island yesterday, are matched again to fight within ninety days for $200.

Emancipation Celebration.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 4.—The colored people of this vicinity celebrated both the West India and American emancipation in one in this city to-day. The weather was fine, and the attendance large. The Hon. George Willard delivered the annual address, and speeches were made by John W. Harris, of Niles; A. I. J. Jackson, of Cass County, and others, among whom was Storm Cloud, an old Indian interpreter. The affair was well conducted, and was wound up by a festival at the Opera-House in the evening.

Ohio State Life Insurance Department.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The sixth annual report of the Ohio State Insurance Department shows that the aggregate number of policies issued in Ohio during the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, was 15,304, amounting to $3,018,704; the aggregate number of policies in force in Ohio at that date was 60,043, amounting to $141,925,410; the aggregate premiums received during the year was $4,943,260.70; aggregate losses and claims paid during the same time was $1,481,538.87.

Murdered by a Negro.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 4.—The *Times'* special from Coffeyville, Ks., gives the details of a murder near there on Sunday. Gould, a large cattle-dealer, and Hiram, who was in his employ, were on the ranche, about seven miles from Coffeyville, and were attacked by a negro, who succeeded in killing Gould and inflicting such injuries upon Hiram that he is not expected to live. The negro has been arrested and taken away from Coffeyville for fear of lynching.

Fast Railroad Time.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 4.—The fast train which has just been inaugurated on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, made its first trip last night, arriving here from St. Louis this morning in the unprecedented time of thirteen hours and fifty minutes, including the time occupied in making western connections at Hannibal, Mo., Quincy, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa. The time between the Mississippi River and New York, by this train, is forty-eight hours.

A Death Mystery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 4.—Yesterday, the body of an unknown man was found in the grass, near Greenman Cemetery, near the Canada road. The head and part of the neck were in a noose hanging from a tree, while the body and limbs were much decomposed on the ground. The halter found with the remains gives no clue to identity.

A railroad man, giving his name as George W. Sheldon, was arrested and lodged in jail at Peoria on Sunday night for seducing a woman named Sorrella A. Munden into a den of ill-fame, and attempting to forcibly detain her there.

Three houses in Quincy were entered by burglars on Sunday night, including the residence of Superintendent Buchanan, of the Mississippi Valley Railroad, and several watches and small sums of money taken. No arrests.

SPRINGFIELD.

Proposition to Start a Steel Rail Factory—Free Postal Delivering System—Mortality Report.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4.—Mr. J. C. McMullen has written a letter to the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the steel rail mill to be erected, in which he says: "Nearly all the leading roads have adopted the policy of laying nothing but steel. The Chicago & Alton Railroad has not purchased an iron rail since February, and does not propose to lay anything but steel in the future. The superiority of steel over iron has been fully demonstrated in our own experience; those steel rails that were placed in our track in 1855 remain apparently as good as when they were laid, while, during the same period, the same amount of traffic has worn out twenty iron rails. Such being the facts, it will need no argument to convince you that we are too poor to use iron. I consider your location a good one for the manufacture of a superior article of steel rail cheap, and with proper management there is hardly a doubt that it will prove a profitable investment."

A certificate of incorporation was issued by the Secretary of State to-day to the Fort Dearborn Building Association of Chicago, capital, $400,000.

The postal free delivery system goes into effect in this city Sept. 1, preparatory to which the City Council to-night ordered the houses to be renumbered throughout the city,

There were thirty-three interments at Oak Ridge Cemetery in the month of July. This is five less than in July of last year.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

Their Ravages in Woodbury and Osceola Counties, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 4.—The Colorado grasshoppers have made their appearance in Woodbury and Osceola Counties of this State, and are eating up everything growing, including the corn crop. Already they have committed great devastation. Their course is southward, but their movements have been so eccentric that nothing cannot be said with any certainty what course they will take.

OMAHA, Aug. 4.—Reports from Oronwa, Monona County, Iowa, and points in the eastern part of this State, say the grasshoppers descended about noon on Saturday, and have almost entirely destroyed the corn and oats. Very poor prospects of but a light crop. Wheat out of all danger. Fine crop.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 4.—Crop reports are generally favorable. The grasshoppers have destroyed a third of the grain in the southwest counties. Blighted fields are reported in Fillmore and Mower Counties. Shrinkage of grain by drouth are reported from the central and upper Mississippi counties, but the general reports are of an increased average, and the yield equal to last year. Harvest is fairly under way in the south half of the State.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug 4.—From some portions of the State crop reports are excellent. In other parts, long-continued drought has seriously affected corn and cotton.

PEORIA, Aug. 4.—The corn crop looks finely after the recent rains.

THE DEADLY TWENTY-SECOND STREET SEWER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On several occasions during the last few years, your correspondents have called attention to the imperfections and unpleasant emanations of the sewer which empties into the lake at the foot of Twenty-second street.

It is high time that the Board of Health should do something to remove the objections to this outlet of a large proportion of the sewerage of the South Side. I have lived on Twenty-second street for five years, and my practice for nine years has been largely in its vicinity. My observations may, therefore be considered of some value, and may be summed up as follows:

First—When the wind is in the west, southwest, or south, very little odor is observed to come from the open mouth of the sewer, or into the houses whose drains empty into it, or from the sewer-openings at the street-corners. But the contrary obtains when the wind is in the east, southeast, or north, for, in this case, the waves are forced up *against* the mouth of the sewer, and the wind blows *into* the opening, and forces the foul sewer-gases back into the houses, in spite of the "traps" which are *supposed* to prevent such an occurrence. From many and repeated experiments, I have demonstrated that, no matter how perfect the "traps" may be, the gases pass through the water which fills them, and enters every apartment with which they communicate. This I have observed to such an extent that every opening in the wash-bowls had to be plugged in order to prevent such an occurrence.

Second—I have observed that, in buildings where the "traps" were very defective, and at those times when the east, northeast, or north wind prevailed for a longer time than usual, or when the proper precautions for good ventilation were neglected, the following results were obtained, namely: In the winter and spring, a decided prevalence of typhoid fever, malignant catarrh, diphtheria, malignant scarlatina, etc.; and, in summer and fall, a prevalence of cholera-morbus, cholera-infantum, dysentery, and various septic disorders.

Third—As compared with the stenches which are wafted from Bridgeport, the Stock Yards, or Calumet, the foul emanations from the sewers, outside or inside our dwellings, are infinitely more dangerous. In fact, I do not believe that the former odors ever cause, or are capable of causing, any disease or any discomfort, except to the sense of smell, and possibly on the stomach by reflex action alone. In proof of this, I will say that, in some of the most palatial dwellings on the avenues infected by sewer-gases, the residents suffer almost continually from maladies directly due to such infection, while thousands of men, women, and children live constantly in the stenches of the rendering-establishments, and retain health.

It is high time that something should be done to prevent this "backing" of the sewer-gases. I am not capable of proposing any method. It devolves upon the Board of Health to consult the City Engineer upon that point. Common sense, however, would dictate that the sewer should be extended to such a distance beyond the breakwater as to be beyond the influence of the wind and waves, if such a result be possible.

E. M. HALE, M. D.

CITY-SEALING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Gardeners are every summer prosecuted and arrested by the police, and fined $5 and costs, if found measuring with a half-bushel or peck measure not properly sealed by the City Sealer.

Would it not be proper for the City Sealer to put a sign up at every market where gardeners sell their vegetables telling where he may be found? Ninety-nine out of 100 gardeners, and 90 per cent of the citizens of Chicago, don't know where his office is.

The question arises to me: What are City Sealers for? Are they merely for pocketing as many 5-cent pieces as they seal measures; or are they appointed to see that every measure sealed by them is correct? The writer of this had thirty half-bushel, peck, and half-peck measures sealed lately, and not one measure was compared to see whether it was correct or not. A girl about 12 years old did the job by impressing with a steel die four hearts, with the letters "G. S." on them, at the bottom of each measure. After paying at the rate of 5 cents for each, the writer left, satisfied that the Chicago police would not interfere with gardeners to whom he might sell the measures; but whether the measures are correct, he does not know.

Which is the worst: selling with a measure supposed to be correct, or pocketing 5-cent pieces for sealing measures and not comparing to see whether they are correct? Or is the office of City Sealer an office to which every one who uses a measure has to pay tribute for nothing?

A CITIZEN.

ARRESTED.

At a late hour last evening Roundsman Barbee, of the Union Park Station, arrested a young man named Barney Zillinger, the party who shot and seriously wounded the saloon-keeper Thuman and his barkeeper, as reported in another column. He was taken to the Union Street Station and locked up.

Drowned.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 4.—M. B. Howard, of Chicago, and James O'Brien, whose residence is unknown, were drowned yesterday, while crossing the river. Both were unmarried, and about 22 years old. The former was in the employ of the Cincinnati Road.

BALLOON PROBABILITIES.

Mr. Donaldson Forecasts the Voyage—What the Aeronauts Expect.

From the New York Graphic.

Mr. Washington H. Donaldson, who, with Prof. Wise, will have charge of the transatlantic air-ship, "The Daily Graphic," was in our office to-day; and we asked him to give us a forecast of the incidents of the voyage, as he expected them to arise. He said he thought that, if they started from New York at 6 o'clock in the evening, they would see land the second morning out.

"What time do you expect to start?" asked the writer.

"We now think that we shall start about the 25th of August, at 6 o'clock in the evening. We chose that hour for two reasons—first, the gas at that time will be rapidly condensing; and the second reason is, that the laboring people will then have left off work, and will be able to witness the ascension."

"How high do you expect to rise first of all?"

"If the surface current is blowing eastward, there will not be the least necessity to go above 200 or 300 feet from the surface of the water. But if the surface current is not easterly, we shall rise up to the great, ever-flowing eastward current, which is from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above. If we rise to 3,000 feet, we shall have to discharge about twenty-five pounds of ballast per hour up to 3 o'clock; after that the condensation of gas will be stopped, and we shall have to discharge perhaps not more than six pounds per hour.

"What sort of observations do you expect to make by the instruments?"

"We shall probably divide the time up by watches, according to the number of persons who make the ascension. Probably we will have three-hour or four-hour watches. Whoever is on duty during the watches of the night will have to make and record all the observations. I intend to keep a book myself all the time, except when I'm asleep. Of course the most important instrument is the barometer. This must be watched incessantly. Then we must pay a good deal of attention to the thermometer. But, I think, an observation every quarter of an hour would be enough. The same may be said of the other instruments—the hygrometer, the wet and dry bulb thermometers, the spectroscope, and so on."

"I don't see that you can use the spectroscope except for the water-lines in the atmosphere. You could not, under the circumstances, observe the solar or stellar spectra."

"No, I suppose not."

"It seems to me that if you take observations every quarter of an hour, you have so many instruments, before you have finished one observation you will have to begin the next."

"Perhaps so. We shall be able to see better about that when we have got into the upper air."

"You expect to be able to throw out signals during the night to ascertain your course?"

"Yes. We shall have illuminating explosive bombs, which, when dropped into the water, burn for four or five minutes. As we drift away from the burning light, we can tell by our compass what point we are making for."

"You read your instruments by Grissler's tubes, don't you?"

"Yes, we shall have them along with us. But, then, it is quite safe for us to take a Davy lamp."

"At what rate do you expect to travel?"

"About eighty miles an hour."

"Where do you expect to be at sunrise the first morning out?"

"Just over the coast of Newfoundland. We shall be then 1,800 miles from the nearest point in Europe. As soon as the sun rises, the gas will begin to expand again, and we shall rise very rapidly, and be saved from discharging ballast for some hours. By 12 o'clock the second day, we shall be in mid-ocean, spinning along, very likely, at the rate of eighty miles an hour."

"You will not be able to speak with ships if you are so very high above the ocean."

"No; but, as I have already stated, I believe we shall not be obliged to remain so high. I believe that we shall be able to go near the ocean, very low; indeed, quite low enough to speak with ships. You know we have a drag-rope 2,000 feet long; we shall let that out all the time."

"You will be occupied in making observations most of the second day."

"Yes; we shall take observations very carefully. We shall also experiment with the smaller balloon. Although we would prefer to keep the lower current, yet, if the higher current moves faster, we shall certainly take advantage of that. In order to ascertain whether it is swifter or not, we shall send up the lesser balloon (we have about 2,000 pounds of cord for the purpose), and if it seems to move more rapidly, up we go. Then there may be some disarrangement of the valves or the upper part of the rigging, in which case I shall fasten myself to the little balloon, and go up around the Daily Graphic, and set right whatever may be amiss."

"How about the discharge of ballast after noon?"

"It will be greater than in the morning. You would be surprised at the change after noon in the upper air. The air immediately begins to get colder; so, as this causes condensation, we are compelled to discharge more ballast."

"What are the effects of rain?"

"A series of effects are produced which result in an exact balance, so that the total effect is nil. In the first place the moisture makes the balloon heavier; it also condenses the gas, which thereby loses power; but, on the other hand, it closes all the pores of the balloon, and thus puts a stop to all escape of gas."

"At 6 o'clock on the evening of the second day, when you will have been out twenty-four hours, what will be the total discharge of ballast?"

"I estimate 800 pounds. But Prof. Wise, who likes to be on the safe side, estimates 1,000 pounds a day."

"How much ballast will you have left? What is the total weight of balloon and all appurtenances?"

"The balloon weighs 6,000 pounds; netting, 700 pounds; car, 250 pounds; boat, 700 pounds; instruments and drag-rope, 1,000 pounds; total, 8,650 pounds. Four hundred thousand cubic feet of gas, having a carrying capacity of 35 pounds per 1,000, give a total carrying force of 14,000 pounds. Deduct 8,650 from this, and you have a balance of more than 5,000 pounds for passengers and ballast. All our provisions will be so much ballast. All the water on board the balloon will be ballast. Directly we come in sight of land, we can dispose of the boat as ballast. It will be of no further use."

"Then the second night out will be much the same as the first."

"Yes; but we shall probably have gained some experiences which will be of service to us in regard to night observations."

"If you go off on the 25th of August, you won't have any moon."

"No; but we shall have plenty of things to observe without her."

"I shouldn't wonder if you saw some fine meteoric displays. You know the fall is the time when they mostly occur. It would be awkward, though, if one was to hit the balloon and burst it."

"Oh, no fear of that! The chances are too remote to cause the slightest anxiety. I hope we may see a fine display. It will be something to relieve the monotony."

"That's true. So you expect to sight land on the second morning out?"

"I do, most decidedly. Oh, what a time that will be! How awful jolly all of us in that balloon will feel! If the lower current carries us over, we shall first see Ireland; but, if we have to go higher, I think we shall reach the northern part of Europe—Sweden or Norway, perhaps. Then look out for cable despatches, my boy. You will have enough of them."

The Biggest City in the World.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The labors of Chicago's champion census compiler, the redoubtable Edwards, have manifestly impressed the people of that delectable burgh with one species of strategy which he has employed to great advantage in the several editions of his celebrated census directories. The facility with which he has manipulated the registry books of the hotels and transformed all the transient sojourners in Chicago for weeks back into old citizens has not gone quite unnoticed. Silently, but no less surely, he has succeeded in revising the statutes of the State, so far as Chicago is concerned, and ever since his advent, one is no sooner registered at a hotel, than presto, by that simple act, he becomes, quicker than the average street Arab can say Jack Robinson, a banker or broker, or some other mercantile individual of good repute in the great Phœnix city, and entitled to a representation of one numeral for each and every member of his family in the next census. The idea was by far too good not to be improved upon, and so it is not strange that the appreciative people of Chicago have raised numerous temples while rebuilding to their worshipped Edwards. Hence hotels without number, of enormous size and exceeding magnificence, are among the wonders they exhibit to all visitors. But in all soberness and seriousness, while there can be little question that those who keep these vast caravansaries will find for the time being the matter has been overdone and the accommodation greater than the demand, the enterprises will all prove profitable in the end, and of immense value from the first to the city. St. Louis has promise of vast improvement in the future in this particular, but even with the new Bircher House, just completed, and the magnificent Lindell, now building, there would be plenty of room for another large hotel by the time it could be erected. Some idea of what one man has dared to undertake in this matter of hotel buildings may be gained by a review of some of the details of the magnificent Palmer House now approaching completion in Chicago. It is the most stupendous structure of its class in the world, and the *Republican* is willing to accord both it and Chicago a few lines of free puffing in its editorial columns, since the Palmer House is really worthy of the mention. The building covers 72,500 feet of ground, is seven stories high, and the liberal estimates of the enthusiastic Chicago papers place the cost when furnished and equipped for business at $3,400,000. Great allowance must be made, of course, for the usual Chicago exaggeration in this estimate, which is thus divided: Ground, $1,000,000; building, $2,000,000; furniture, $400,000. The structure is asserted to be fire-proof, and contains in all 750 rooms. The hotel is to be conducted on a peculiar plan, combining both the European and American systems, one-third of the rooms being rented to guests who pay for such meals only as they get at the hotel, and for their room, according to its location. Mr. Potter Palmer, the owner of the building, will keep the hotel himself. There is food for reflection in these figures, and it remains for our capitalists to say just how long it will be before we shall surpass Chicago in hotels as we do in everything else.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Wife Deserts Her Husband for His Nephew—Suicide of the Latter.

From the New York Times, Aug. 2.

A more appalling illustration of the results attained by immorality cannot be imagined, not to say found recorded, than a tragedy that occurred in a Ludlow street tenement-house last night. A young wife, married to a comparatively old man, deserts her husband for his nephew. Surprised by her spouse, herself and her paramour attempt suicide, he succeeding in taking his own life, she failing to destroy hers by the merest accident. Shortly after 9 o'clock, Officer O'Leary, of the Tenth Precinct, while patrolling his post heard two pistol-shots, apparently in the tenement-house No. 49 Ludlow street. The sound of the shots had scarcely died away when Mr. Becker, the landlord, rushed out, crying "murder." The officer dashed into the house, and in the front room of the second floor saw a young man lying on the floor, apparently dying from a pistol-shot wound through the heart, a young, handsome, and well-dressed German girl, sitting in a chair, her hand on her right breast, crying and exclaiming at every moment, "I am shot!" and a tall and rather elderly German standing on the corner with two revolvers in his hands. To secure the pistols was the first work of the officer. The man who held the pistols was Charles Augustus Menke, a German brushmaker, 56 years old, employed in Bradbury & Smith's, No. 251 Pearl street, and residing at No. 75 South Eighth street, Williamsburg. The young man dying on the floor was John Frederick Menke, his nephew, 21 years old, a clerk in De Jonghe's stationery store in Maiden lane, and the woman was Hedwig, or Hattie Menke, 21 years old, wife of Charles Augustus Menke. Assistance was procured, stretchers obtained, and all three persons taken to the Eldred Street Station. Young Menke died as he was being carried into the station. On his body being laid on the floor, the young girl threw herself on it, and, kissing the face repeatedly, wept bitterly. She was lifted to her feet by Capt. Ward, and, from a cry of pain which she gave, it was found that she had been shot and slightly wounded in the right breast. An investigation was then made into the case by Capt. Ward, and the following statements taken:

Hedwig or Hattie Mencke said in response to the inquiries of a *Times* reporter, and in presence of Capt. Ward: I am 21 years old, was born in Greiswalde Pomerans; came to this country eight years ago; have been married to Charles Augustus Mencke three years; lived with him at No. 75 Eighth street, Williamsburgh; Fred, his nephew, lived with us; on the 9th of July Mencke accused me with being intimate with Fred; on the next day Fred and I went to Picket's Hotel, in Boston, where we stayed five days and then came back. I went to my sister's, Mrs. Neuperth's in West Twenty-sixth street, and two days afterward we went to Bradley & Smith's to see Mencke. He forgave me, and we went home. Two days after he turned us out. We went to a tenement-house occupied by Mrs. Gardner, at No. 339 East Eleventh street. Mencke came there and asked me to return home. I refused, and he told me to come over and get my trunks. I went over, and when he got me in the house he knocked me down and beat me. I ran out of the place. He sent my trunks to New York the next day. Then I stopped in my sister's for five days, and then Fred and I went to No. 49 Ludlow street. We were very poor, and had no hope. Fred had $3 and I had $6. We determined if Menke came to annoy us again we would commit suicide. Fred bought two pistols, loaded them, and we had one each. To-night Menke came and broke in our door. We both told him to go away. He snatched the pistol I had in my hand. It went off, and I was shot. Poor Fred thought I was dead, and shot himself, and I wish I was dead too.

The girl is really handsome, about five feet four inches in height, well-proportioned, with regular features, blue eyes, and fair hair. She told her story plainly and without tremor or hesitancy, save where she mentioned Fred's name. It was evident that all her love was bestowed on him, and not on her husband. Police Surgeon Saville attended the young woman, whose wound was not serious enough to necessitate her removal to the hospital.

Charles Augustus Menke said he was 54 years old, and that the dead man was his nephew, son of his only brother. Fred's father died in 1869, and he, acting as executor of the will, assumed charge of Fred and took possession of his brother's house, No. 88 Elizabeth street. On the 4th of July, in that year, Fred shot an Irish boy in the street, and in the May following stole $800 from his employer, Mr. De Jonghe, for which he was arrested and sent to the Island for one year by Recorder Hackett. He was released on the 28th of April last, and began gambling. On the 9th of July his wife and Fred fled, taking with them his bank-book on the Bowery Savings Bank, on which they obtained $400. The following Monday he received a letter from Fred, saying that they were going to California, and that pursuit would be useless. That day he met Fred and his wife, forgave them, and sent them home. Their conduct was such that he was obliged to turn them out. He admitted that he beat his wife on her coming for her trunks. He next saw them riding in an Eighth avenue car, on Thursday, but he did not speak to them. He did not know they were living in Ludlow street until yesterday evening, when a friend named Peters told him that his wife and his nephew were living at No. 49 Ludlow street as Mr. and Mrs. Martin. He went there, heard them laughing, burst in the door, and saw them both with pistols in their hands. Fred said, "We have sold all our jewels," and Hedwig said, "If you come any nearer we will commit suicide." He said, "Don't do that. Come home. I will forgive you." She refused, and seeing that she purposed shooting herself, he grasped the pistol which she held in her hand, the muzzle toward her body. At that moment the weapon was discharged, and Fred shot himself a second after. Menke is a hard-featured German, of rather powerful build. His nephew was a rather good-looking young German, of good proportions and well educated.

Capt. Ward locked up Menke and his wife to await the action of Coroner Keenan, who was notified. Fred's body remains in the station-house.

Congress Water.

Mr. Johnson, of the Congress Spring Company, tells me that one hot day he had the curiosity to keep a tally of the number of glasses of water dipped from their spring. There were five dippers at work, and he kept the record for three hours, each dipper dipping three tumblers at one time. The total number of glasses of water drank during these three hours was 10,851. If this is not dipsomania with a vengeance on the part of the Saratoga water drunkards, I am at loss to know what would be so considered.—*New York Times Letter.*

The Credit Mobilier Suits.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 4.—On motion of sundry defendants in the Credit Mobilier suits for an extension of time in which to file their answers to the Government bill, Judge Shipman has fixed upon the first Monday in October.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—DAVIS—At the residence of Capt. V. E. Myers, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. U. D. Gulick, Frederick J. Brown, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Mariett Davis, of this city.

GUERIN—FITZGIBBONS—At the Holy Family Church, by the Rev. A. Damen, S. J., William S. Guerin and Miss Mary Ann Fitzgibbons.

☞ Limerick and Tipperary, Ireland, papers please copy.

GOULD—PARKER—By the Rev. J. O. Peck, Mr. Frank J. Gould and Miss May Belle Parker, both of Buffalo.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

DEATHS.

NORTON—Aug. 4, at 760 West Jackson-st., Gertrude Hubbard, infant daughter of Oliver W. and Lucy C. Norton.

FOLLANSBEE—In this city, on Sunday, the 3d inst., Clarissa Follansbee, relict of the late Ebenezer Follansbee, and mother of Charles Follansbee, in her [illegible] year. Funeral from the residence of C. Follansbee, [illegible] [illegible]-av.; at 2 o'clock Tuesday, Aug. 5. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Watertown, N. Y., papers please copy.

LEICHT—On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 3, of cholera-infantum, Philip S., infant son of Andrew E. and Louise Leicht, aged 14 months.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from residence of parents, corner of Belden-av. and Orchard-st.

☞ New York and Jersey City papers please copy.

NOTZ—Aug. 4, of consumption, at No. 12 Dussold-st., August J. F. Notz, aged 48 years.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Waldheim Cemetery. Friends are cordially invited.

☞ Hamilton, Ont., papers please copy.

LOST.

LOST—BETWEEN THE HYDE PARK HOTEL AND Twenty-second-st., on Drexel-av., two deposit slips wrapped in a copy of the August Land Owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to Room 36 Oriental Building.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

No. 116 Aberdeen-st.

GENTEEL

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Morning, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock,

Consisting of Parlor Furniture, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lace Curtains, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HO! FOR

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

THE MOST

Attractive Auction Sale

OF THE SEASON.

62 ELEGANT

RESIDENCE LOTS,

At Washington Heights,

On Friday Afternoon, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND.

FORTY-ONE LOTS, 25 feet front by 180 feet deep, situated on Charles and Maple-sts. in Hough & Reed's Addition to the village of Washington Heights, in the immediate vicinity of the Depot. The streets are 80 feet wide, graded and graveled, with sewers all in. Also, TWENTY-ONE large and elegant Lots, 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, splendid Grove Property, all handsomely fenced, fronting on Centre-av. and Howard-st., in Hilliard & Dobbins' Addition.

This is by far the choicest and most elegant property that has been offered at Public Sale in this delightful and rapidly improving suburban town. It is unnecessary to speak of the many advantages and attractions possessed by this wonderful suburb, as they are sufficiently well known to the citizens of Chicago.

A FREE TRAIN will leave the Rock Island Depot, on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m., on Friday, Aug. 8, stopping at Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-second-sts. and Rock Island Car Shops, returning after the sale.

OUR MAMMOTH TENT will be erected on the ground for the accommodation of all.

TITLE TO PROPERTY PERFECT.

Printed Abstracts of Title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of 10 per cent required at time of sale. For plats and information apply to

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

VALUABLE

BUSINESS PROPERTY,

Cottage Grove & Egan-avs,

AT AUCTION,

Monday Afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock,

On the Premises.

Being Sub-Lots No. 1 and 2, of Lot 43, Ellis East Addition; Lot No. 1, 30x170 feet, with house and barn; Lot No. 2, 50x125 feet to alley. These lots are situated on Cottage Grove-av., 125 feet north of Egan-av., fronting east, and are very valuable for business or speculative purposes.

TERMS OF SALE—$250 deposit at time of sale, $[illegible] on delivery of deed, $2,500 Oct. 1, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. An abstract of title will be furnished for each sale. Sale absolute.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,

Auctioneers, N. W. cor. Ninth and D sts., Washington, D. C.

Valuable Suburban Property

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

We will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, [illegible] of August next, on the premises, at 5 o'clock p. m., that valuable Property, containing 65 acres, on Rock Creek, adjoining Kalorama on the west, Georgetown on the north, and overlooking Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington City, and the Potomac River. It can be laid off advantageously in building lots, or for a cemetery or public park, and possesses some of the finest views in the District. The passage of the P street cars renders it accessible, and brings it in close contiguity to P street, and the present the most improving part of Washington. The property has on it a large mansion, containing [illegible] rooms, modern improvements and conveniences; grounds laid out, with choice fruits, flowers, evergreens, &c., and having smoke-house, ice-house, carriage-house, stable, &c., makes it in every respect a first-class residence. There is a large merchant-mill, in good order, with the latest and most improved machinery, and a capacity of [illegible] barrels flour per day, with the whole water power of Rock Creek. There is also a valuable stone quarry, which has been and can again be, worked to advantage. This entire property is well worthy the attention of speculators.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

For further information inquire of EVAN LYONS, 8 Water-st., Georgetown.

DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

HATS, NOTIONS

Also, a fine stock of PLATED WARE, sold for whom it may concern.

At 11 o'clock, 20 Rolls Wool Carpet.

On TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE

OF

Boots & Shoes

For Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Will be held and a good line of seasonable goods offered.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

SALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK,

Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

Sale of Buggies,

On TUESDAY, August 5, at 10 o'clock.

Sale of Dry Goods, &c.,

On THURSDAY, August 7, at 9½ o'clock.

Sale of Household Furniture, &c.,

On SATURDAY, August 9, at 9½ o'clock.

CONSTABLE SALE.

In pursuance to an order of sale in attachment, and by consent of parties, I shall proceed to sell at public auction

On the 6th Day of August, 1873,

at 10 a. m., at 238 Division-st., near Market, the following described property, to wit: [illegible] 1 bay horse and harness, 1 stoves and pipe, [illegible] 1 lot bakers' boxes, etc.

LEWIS BARTELS, Constable and Auctioneer.